

The Saturday News

Vol. II

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1907

No. 21

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

Owing to the delay which a great many of our city subscribers have experienced in receiving the Saturday News when sent through the mail, we have decided to start a delivery system of our own in Edmonton.

We would ask all those who wish to have their papers delivered to kindly send in their names and addresses without delay to the Saturday News Office on Howard St. P.O. Drawer 24.

The Blairmore Townsite

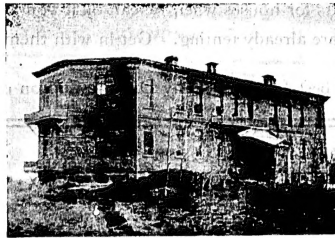
The Government Oracles at Winnipeg and Edmonton Speak.—In The Mean-while Montalbetti Has Been Placed Under Arrest.

The Blairmore townsite case will not down. During the past week several very interesting developments have taken place. Montalbetti, the Italian section hand, who assigned his claim to Malcolm Mackenzie M.P., and who was found by Justice Wetmore to have made fraudulent declarations in order to sustain his claim, has been placed under arrest. At McLeod. It seems that Mr. Lyon is responsible for the step. Why was it not taken by the Department of the Interior long ago? It is four years since Justice Wetmore reported that fraud had been practiced. Does the Department consider it so slight an offence for a man to make a false declaration as to his rights to a piece of valuable property, the handling of which has been entrusted to it, that it sees no necessity for taking steps to punish him?

We pat ourselves on the back occasionally and say our political methods are more in accordance with the principles of honesty and justice than those in practice across the line. As a general thing, this is the case. But let us contrast the procedure in this Blairmore transaction with that adopted by the federal authorities in connection with the recent land frauds in the State of Washington. President Roosevelt at the present moment has six members of the United States secret service force scouring the State for evidence to bring the guilty parties to justice. But the Cabinet at Ottawa has left it to a private citizen to take the initiative against the man who, according to Justice Wetmore, resorted to fraud on a wholesale scale.

Montalbetti himself, it should be remembered, stood to benefit to a very small extent. Nearly a year and a half after he had transferred his interests to Mr. Mackenzie, Justice Wetmore found that no consideration whatever had passed between them and that Montalbetti held absolutely no security. "I cannot understand this state of affairs," said Justice Wetmore. "It is opposed to business methods and it strikes me as unreasonable." Possibly now that Montalbetti has been taken into custody he will not be averse to throw some light on the situation, which the judge, and the public at large as well, has failed to understand.

But the Italian section hand's arrest was not the only event of the week. Two Western Liberal news papers, the Winnipeg Free Press and the Edmonton Bulletin, have at



THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

As a bit of architecture the building pictured above is very far from a rival to the Athenian Parthenon, but its erection is a matter of no little consequence to Edmonton. Hitherto, great hardship has been experienced by those who, while resident in Edmonton, have had the misfortune to be taken down with a contagious disease. The proper facilities for treating them were not available and several most unfortunate cases were brought to the public notice. The result was a demand for the erection of a fully equipped hospital. The site chosen was the city property at the head of Government Avenue, and the building will shortly be opened for patients. How much more fortunate Edmonton will be in this respect than other cities is shown by reading various western contemporaries. A movement is now on foot in Calgary to follow Edmonton's example.

It is a matter for regret that with this improved equipment, Edmonton is not to have the services of the thoroughly efficient health officer who has accomplished so much in the past few months for the improvement of city's sanitary conditions. Dr. L. E. W. Irving resigned the post on Tuesday night to accept that of provincial health officer. Few municipalities have had a more capable or energetic official and the loss is a very real one.

last attempted a defence of the Government's action. Their methods are very dissimilar but the course taken by each of them is worthy of very careful notice.

The Saturday News has given a great deal of attention to the case and the Winnipeg Free Press thinks it worth its while to give a direct answer to an article which appeared in this paper. In this respect it differs very much from our local contemporary. The Free Press quotes the following paragraph from the Saturday News:

Lyon had no legal standing without the support of the Crown and it was because the Crown, just before judgment was given, withdrew that support that Mackenzie was confirmed in the possession of this immensely valuable townsite. The question which hasn't been answered is: 'Why did the Crown withdraw and prevent Justice Burbridge from giving judgment as he says he would have, in Lyon's favor?' That is the question which the Minister of the Interior will have to answer in some other way than by hurling uncomplimentary epithets at those who ask it.

The comment of the Free Press is this:

"This is a misstatement of the case so complete that it is difficult to regard it as other than deliberate. Neither Mr. Lake, nor Mr. Macdonnell, of Toronto, nor Mr. R. L. Borden, nor Mr. Barker, of Hamilton, nor any other Opposition speaker who took part in the discussion in Parliament stated that the Crown withdrew before judgment was given. There was nothing of the sort, as Judge Burbridge's decision makes plain. The contention of the Edmonton News, repeated by the Calgary Herald, is that the Crown allowed Lyon to proceed until it became evident that judgment would be given in his favor, and then withdrew, thus preventing judgment being given. But the Crown stayed in the case to the end, and judgment was given, Judge Burbridge explicitly declaring that Lyon had no basis for his claim

and no right to have the patent that had been issued cancelled.

"If the Government be attacked on the ground of its not having proceeded and had the patent cancelled, that is another matter. That is the ground on which the Opposition attack in the House is made. And the reasons for the course which the Government took were set forth at length by the Minister of Justice, Mr. Aylesworth. There may be differences of opinion in regard to the course the Government judged best to pursue. But those who attack that course cannot hope to accomplish anything in the long run by misrepresentation."

The charge thus made against the Saturday News is a serious one and if it could be proven would justify its readers in losing all confidence in its presentation of the case. But it cannot be sustained. No attempt was made in these columns to conceal the fact that Justice Burbridge held that neither Lyon nor Montalbetti had a right that could be enforced at law to be allowed to purchase the quarter section as a whole.

But the purpose of the suit was not the securing of the quarter section to Lyon. The written judgment of the Court of the Exchequer clearly reads that a motion was made on behalf of the plaintiff that the patent issued to the defendant, Malcolm Mackenzie, as assignee of the defendant Felix Montalbetti, be declared to have been issued through fraud or in error or improvidently and to be null and void; and that it should be delivered up by the defendant, Malcolm Mackenzie, for cancellation."

This makes clear what the object of the suit was, as the Saturday News understood it when the paragraph quoted by the Free Press was written and as it still understands it.

What was desired was simply the cancellation of Mackenzie's patent. This being so, let us see what success Lyon had. When the case first came before Justice Burbridge, he stated it as his opinion, based up on the report of Justice Wetmore as

referee, that neither Lyon nor Montalbetti had a right to the property. But note what followed.

"Now with regard to setting aside the patent on the ground that the Crown has been deceived and that it was issued to the prejudice of the public, I should have thought that a case had been made out, if it were not for the evidence of the Commissioner of Dominion Lands to the effect that his decision would have been the same if Felix Montalbetti's declaration had not been before him. I am not sure that I fully understand what he meant by that."

Justice Burbridge accordingly adjourned the case for the purpose of taking further evidence in respect to the point that he did not understand. His position, however, on the evidence then before him, which is the only evidence that has ever been brought out anywhere, is clear.

A case was made out for cancellation of Mackenzie's patent, which was the object of the suit, which Justice Burbridge said in the passage above quoted is sufficient to show his willingness, unless other evidence were adduced, to cancel Mackenzie's patent. To confirm this fact, however, we have the letter of Mr. Chrysler, solicitor for the Department of the Interior, to Mr. Sifton, in which he says:

"The judge is prepared to set aside the patent granted to Mackenzie, if the Crown desires to do so."

But the Crown, represented by Mr. Sifton, did not desire to do so. When the case again came before the Exchequer Court, no further evidence was presented. The Crown asked to have the case dismissed and that was the end of it, as far as the court was concerned. The Crown's action in withdrawing left Lyon without legal standing and he could do nothing further.

These are facts, the truth of which can be verified by anyone who takes the trouble to look over the records of the case. They are on file in the Saturday News Office and all who wish to do so may examine them. Yet the Free Press declares "The Crown stayed in the case to the end."

"If the Government be attacked on the ground of its not having proceeded and had the patent cancelled, that is another matter" adds the Free Press. It is the whole matter. The Government could have had a patent cancelled that, so far as the evidence went to show, was obtained by fraud and it declined to have this done. "There may be differences in regard to the course which the Government judged best to pursue," continues the Free Press. There can be no such differences among citizens who wish to see honesty and straightforwardness in the administration of our public affairs. But having stated the case in its last paragraph correctly, why does not the Free Press go on and let us know what its own opinion is?

Incidentally, having accused the Saturday News of deliberate misrepresentation, we trust that the Free Press will give full prominence to what we have said in our defence of the charge.

So much for the Winnipeg paper. We come now to the Edmonton Bulletin. It does not see fit, as the Free Press did, to reply directly to the Saturday News. As we venture to say that practically all its read-

(Continued on page 4)

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The Investor.

Money has been decidedly tight for the past few weeks and the result is that there has been little doing in the real estate way. The backward spring and the delays in freight have had a bad effect on business generally, but Dun and Co. express the general confidence when they say that most of the postponed businesses will be made up when the conditions become normal. The spirit of optimism is still ruling strong.

The most interesting event of the week was the announcement by Premier Rutherford at the banquet held in his honor at Strathcona that the Simpson estate comprising river lot 5, and 258 acres in extent, will probably be purchased as a university site. The situation is an exceedingly beautiful one, overlooking the river valley at one of its most picturesque points. The eastern boundary of the estate is about in a direct line with Sixteenth street on the Edmonton side, so that the university will be directly opposite the present Edmonton golf links, a singularly attractive stretch of property, which Mr. Todd, the landscape architect, has recommended that the city should acquire and constitute a park reservation.

When a municipality begins to keep its monthly record of building permits, it is conclusive evidence that it considers itself a place of no small importance. Strathcona started in April and the total reached the very respectable sum of \$121,158.

Vancouver started the report a week ago or so that the G.T.P. would abandon Prince Rupert and build to a southern port. The wish was undoubtedly father to the thought, as the G.T.P. officials have strongly denied that there is any such intention.

On account of Victoria Day, May 24, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company announce a rate of a fare and one third for the round trip. Tickets on sale May 22nd to May 24th, inclusive, good to return until May 27th.

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Personalia

Archdeacon Lloyd of Lloydminster has returned from a trip to Great Britain, accompanied by no less than seventy lay workers, who will labor throughout that part of the country which the Archdeacon has been so powerful a factor in building up. He is one of the striking figures of the Canadian West. It was four years ago on April 17th that the Barr colony arrived at Saskatoon. Some days later the trek over the prairie to what is now Lloydminster began. Much hardship was experienced at first but prosperity has not long delayed. Of those who were at the head of the movement from the start, Archdeacon Lloyd alone remains. Sharing with the settlers all their early trials, he has retained their admiration and confidence in the brighter days that have since dawned. The town of Lloydminster will shortly decide to which province it is to belong. The boundary between Alberta and Saskatchewan is its main street. The two governments were recently interviewed by a deputation which later went on to Ottawa to take the matter up with the Dominion cabinet. The swinging of the boundary east or west will only affect one township. The question will be decided by a vote of the citizens.

Mr. J. R. Boyle M.P.P. has found it necessary to withdraw from the secretaryship of the grain commission, in connection with which he has rendered most efficient service and at the same time come into touch with the great interests of the west to an extent which should prove of much value to him in his public career. Mr. Boyle found it impossible to accompany the commission to England.

The banquet given by the Vegreville Liberal Association on the

night of April 30th in honor of Mr. J. B. Holden, the representative of Vermilion in the Legislature, constituted a tribute of which that popular young legislator might well be proud. Mr. Holden is a strong man in his constituency and with youth on his side—he is but in the neighborhood of thirty—should travel far in politics. The two ministers present, Mr. Cushing and Mr. Finlay, paid high tributes to his worth. Mr. Holden is spoken of as a strong possibility for the Dominion nomination in the constituency. Another name that one hears frequently mentioned is that of Mr. Duncan Marshall of the Edmonton Bulletin, who was one of the principal speakers at last week's banquet in Vegreville.

(Continued on page 5)

The Western agriculturists who have been in Britain telling the people there of the possibilities of Western Canada are one by one returning. Mr. John Kennedy of Poplar Lake, whose field of operations has been Ireland, states that 6000 settlers will come to the West from that Island during the present year.

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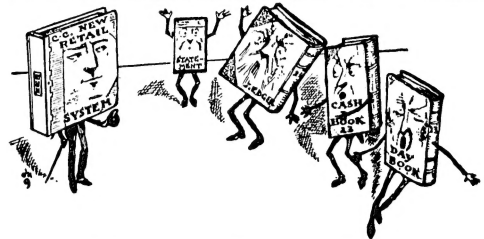
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Geo. H. Graydon CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST **King Edward Pharmacy**

The Blairmore Townsite.

(Continued from page 1)

ers read the articles on the question which have appeared in these columns, this is a pity. Its failure to do will not reassure Government supporters.

In another respect its method differs from that of its contemporary in the Manitoba capital. There is nothing abusive in the contribution of the Free Press to the question. The word "slander" does not appear throughout its article. The Bulletin on the other hand throws this heading across a whole page.

"THE BLAIRMORE TOWNSITE SLANDER EXPOSED."

It refers to the story as "the baseless fabric of perverted partisanship." It tells us that "a more unfounded and daring attempt to discredit a Government and to blacken the character of a public man who never essayed by the professional falsifier which gave it being." One of the newspapers engaged in this "attempt" is the Strathcona Plaindealer, the leading Liberal journal of the neighboring constituency.

But no one will be deceived by such assumed indignation. What the public desires is simply to get at the facts. The Bulletin's zeal, however, when contrasted with the matter-of-fact treatment of the case by the Free Press, must excite comment. The latter newspaper has been very closely associated with Mr. Sifton, under whose administration these transactions took place. Why should his successor's personal organ show so much greater ardor in his defence than the Free Press does? If Mr. Oliver and the Bulletin had in the first place left the defence to those who put the transactions through, no would have thought any the worse of them. But when they rush to the defence of Mr. Sifton and his associates as they have done, is it surprising if the public jumps at the conclusion that this is not a matter of historical interest but that the administrative methods of the department are the same today as they were six years ago.

The Bulletin publishes the report of Justice Wetmore and the judgments of Justice Burbidge. It is to be congratulated on doing so, though all the essential parts of these documents appeared in the Saturday News two weeks ago. Its editorial argument, however, demands some notice.

It republishes a certain statement, which appeared in various western newspapers, the Saturday News included, as that of Justice

Burbidge and claims that he never used the words ascribed to him. As was pointed out two weeks ago in the Saturday News, it is true that these words are not part of his judgment. Whether he uttered them at all or not is something which we have not the means of ascertaining. But it is not necessary to investigate their correctness or otherwise. The part of his actual judgment that we have quoted above and the letter from Mr. Chrysler to Mr. Sifton show quite clearly that the words, which it is denied that he used, express his opinions. It is true, as he is reported to have said, that the Crown's action in withdrawing from the case prevented him from cancelling Mackenzie's patent.

"The land was held for sale" says the Bulletin "by the Department at the usual price and on the usual terms and was sold on these conditions by the department to the man whom the Land Commissioner decided had the best right to it."

But what were the grounds for the commissioner's decision? Justice Burbidge couldn't understand them. He adjourned the case in order that the department might make them clear but it did not take advantage of the opportunity and withdrew from the suit altogether instead.

Montalbeti made certain claims, which Justice Wetmore declared wholly fraudulent. Further than this, in his statement of defence he made the following declaration:

"The said defendant, Felix Montalbeti, says that when the said application was made by him for a patent of the land in question herein, the only representations which were made by him to the Department of the Interior or to the minister or any of the officials thereof were contained in the said statutory declaration."

Yet Commissioner Turriff, in face of this, said in his evidence:

"My decision would be the same whether Montalbeti's affidavit had been in or not."

No wonder the judge declared he couldn't understand it. He had to maintain judicial language but the ordinary man would have said in such a situation that the meaning was that the department was determined to hand over the patent to Mackenzie, no matter what the character of the evidence that was brought forth in support of the claim. If ever a man was driven to a corner it was the commissioner when he gave this bit of evidence.

"Lyon having been afforded every opportunity" continues the Bulletin "to prove his claim in court and

having failed to prove it, the sale which he tried to upset stood unaffected.

Comment on this is hardly necessary in view of the facts which have been adduced above. Lyon's claim has nothing whatever to do with the fact that the government could have upset a patent, which was obtained by fraud. It was a better claim than Montalbeti's, as Justice Wetmore found, and it was put forward without resort to fraudulent misrepresentation, but it was not necessary to give him the quarter section. It could have been retained in the general interests of the public. But if one of the two parties was to have it, Lyon should have been given the preference.

The most brazen statement in the Bulletin's defence, however, comes at the end.

"Montalbeti or his assignee" it says "did not secure the land by fraud." Montalbeti certainly made fraudulent claims and he stated that he based his right to purchase solely on these claims. If his fraudulent statements were not responsible for his getting what he wanted, then the only explanation is that the department knew he had claims, which he himself did not know. Is it the usual thing for a government to try to discover claims which a man has to a piece of land beyond those which he sets forth himself? Such solicitude on his behalf is very touching. To most people it would seem to be thrown away, however, on a man who in own behalf would make a solemn declaration, which a judge of the Supreme Court found to be a mass of untruths.

In the space which we have devoted again to the case, we do not think that there is any need to apologise in view of the attempts which are made to misrepresent it to the public. It is regrettable however, that by going into the matter so fully, it becomes necessary to postpone comment for this week on other matters of public consequence.

The settlement of the coal strike is highly satisfactory. The representatives of the miners have signed an agreement which sends them back to work at increased wages for the next two years, a period of vital importance to the west, during which industrial peace will be a necessity. The new industrial disputes act did not have to be invoked but the fact that it was in existence had without doubt a very great deal to do with the outcome. Mr. Lemieux's legislation may thus be said to have won a triumph.

A despatch from Ottawa announces that the Alberta Medical Act,

which was declared invalid by the Supreme Court of the North West, has been upheld by the Supreme Court of the Dominion. The result avoids no inconsiderable difficulty and at the same time reflects credit upon the law officers of Alberta. The Attorney General, Mr. S. B. Woods, took charge of the case before both tribunals. Much of the success that has attended the administration of the province's affairs up to the present is due to the excellent selection of deputy ministers that was made and of these there is none more capable or more assiduous in the discharge of his duties than Mr. Woods.

Miss Forsyth's recital on Thursday in the Opera House is being looked forward to with pleasure. The lady patronesses are: Mrs. Beck, Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Emery, Mrs. Nicholls, Mrs. Pardee, Mrs. Riddell, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Saunders, Dr. Scarlett Syngé, Mrs. Sydney Woods.



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SATURDAY, MAY 11th

Personalia

(Continued from page 3)

Two of those who have loomed large in connection with the coal mining strike down south are Mr. G. S. Lindsey, general manager of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, and head of the Association of operators, and Mr. W. L. M. King, deputy Minister of Labor. Both are grandsons of William Lyon Mackenzie, the leader of the rebellion of 1837 in Upper Canada, whose name Mr. King bears. The passing of two generations has brought great changes. Seventy years ago Western Canada did not exist. In the sparsely settled east, there were problems to face but they were essentially different from those of today. Mackenzie made an appeal to the sword in an effort to redress popular grievances. Mackenzie King is in the West in the role of a peacemaker between warring elements.

The death during the past week of a man at the age of 76 years, whose birth place was the Hudson's Bay fort at Edmonton, must cause some surprise to those who look upon the Alberta capital as an essentially modern city. As a matter of fact it is only within the last decade that the world began to hear of it, but for a century before that it was an important trading post. As Hon. Mr. Cross pointed out in his speech on the capital question, Edmonton was a governmental center before Toronto was. The native of the city, whose death is referred to is Mr. John F. Grant. His father was an official of the Hudson's Bay Company. After receiving an education in the east, he entered the employ of the company himself. In the middle of last century he travelled all over what are now Western Canada and the Western States. In the sixties he owned a large cattle ranch in Montana. He was a pioneer of Edmonton's hinter, and lived for a considerable time at Grand Prairie and later at Waughan's Athabasca Landing Trail. His death occurred after a lingering illness at the home of his son in law, Mr. Frank M. Nutt, at the foot of Sixth street not far from the old Fort itself. Mrs. Grant, who was a daughter of Judge Bruneau, proposes to incorporate her husband's reminiscences in a volume, which will be of decided interest.

Premier Rutherford, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Rutherford, left for England on Monday. At Ottawa they will be joined by the Premier's son, Mr. Cecil Rutherford, and the party will sail from Quebec on the 17th inst. The educational conference, which the Premier will attend, commences its proceedings on May 24th. Last Friday's banquet in Strathcona in Mr. Rutherford's honor was a notable event. It was a tribute to the Premier as a citizen and all the speeches, from those of the guest of the evening down, showed the buoyant spirit of civic loyalty which animates the municipality across the river. Mr. Rutherford recalled the great changes which had taken place since twelve years ago he came to Strathcona, then South Edmonton. There was no incorporated community.

Not till 1898 was a local improvement district organized. When incorporation came in 1899 there were but 500 residents. The assessment was but \$300,000. This year it would probably be \$5,000,000. He had always had and always would have the strongest faith in the city. The hearty demonstration of Friday evening left no room for doubt as to the hold which the Premier has in his home town.

The Premier has shown his interest in Strathcona in a very tangible way by donating a parcel of land, some five to ten acres in extent, on Mill Creek for use as a city park.

On the same boat as the Premier and his family Mr. Will Finlay, and Miss Kathleen, son and daughter of the Minister of Agriculture will sail.

Countless admirers the world over will mourn the death of Dr. John Watson ("Ian MacLaren"), the author of "The Biologist's Brier Bush," which occurred this week at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. He has been on a lecturing tour through America and recently visited Winnipeg. An abscess on the right ear, which developed into blood poisoning, was responsible for his death. His place in literature is secure and quite apart from his literary work, as a man and a clergyman his influence was of the best.

Ernest Thompson Seton has come west with the purpose of proceeding north from Edmonton on a trip to the Barren Lands, where he will study wild animal life in general and the caribou and muskox in particular. He is accompanied by E. A. Preble, biologist of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington.

In an interview in the Winnipeg Free Press, Mr. Thompson-Seton explains that the barren lands of the north are so called not because they are really barren, but only because they do not produce trees "That portion of the continent" he said "corresponds to the part of a mountain which is above the tree line. They produce grass and moss without limit, but no trees. To the south of this great district there is a region of trees, also a very vast area. The line which divides the trees from the treeless portion of the country does not by any means run directly east and west. It is a most irregular line running across the continent and reaching the polar region at the mouth of the Mackenzie. This forested portion of the country, none of which is approached by any contemplated railway, can all be colonized, and constitutes the reserve portion of the Dominion, an Empire in itself. Any country which will grow trees will also grow cattle and any country which will grow cattle will also support man. It is inevitable that in the years to come all this portion of the country will be peopled. The extent of the country it is difficult to conceive.

"I should say that a low estimate there was one million square miles." Mr. Thompson-Seton is described by those who have met him as an intensely egotistical man. His action in invoking State aid in order to change his name did not create a very agreeable impression. Furthermore, he is undoubtedly open to the charge of letting his imagination take liberties with his work, which interferes with its scientific value. But he has done good service nevertheless in popularizing nature study. Whatever he writes, will have tens of thousands of readers and it is a matter for congratulation that the vast country into which he is going has attracted his attention.

Mr. Donald Ross, the oldest of the old timers, has left on a holiday trip to the Old Country. A half century, full of rich experience for Mr. Ross and marvelous development for

the country with which he has been so long associated, has passed since he last set foot in the land of his fathers.

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By-law No. 111

A by-law to grant to the North West Gas and Oil Company Limited a special franchise for the supply of natural or artificial gas.

Whereas the purport of a certain memorandum of agreement bearing the date the 30 of April, 1907, and made between the North West Gas & Oil Company, Limited, therein and hereinafter called the Company, of the First Part, and the City of Edmonton, therein and hereinafter called the Corporation, of the Second Part, and executed by the Company and by the Mayor and Secretary-Treasurer on behalf of the Corporation, and a duplicate copy whereof is attached as a schedule hereto, is that the corporation grants to the company a certain special franchise.

And Whereas By-law No. 108 passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Edmonton on the 30th of April 1907, enacted that the Mayor and Secretary-Treasurer of the Corporation be and are empowered to execute the said memorandum of agreement on behalf of the City of Edmonton, but that the said agreement shall not be effective until a by-law for the purpose of granting to the said company the privileges in the said agreement set forth shall have been submitted to a vote of the burgesses and assented to by the required majority thereof, and shall have been finally passed by the Municipal Council.

And Whereas the Municipal Council deem it is expedient to pass this present By-law.

Now, therefore, the Municipal Council of the City of Edmonton duly assembled enacts as follows:

1. The City of Edmonton doth hereby grant to the North West Gas and Oil Company, Limited, the special franchise which the agreement, copy whereof is attached hereto, purports to grant to the said company subject to all the covenants, provisions, conditions, restrictions, penalties, and other terms fully set forth in the said agreement.

2. This by-law shall take effect on the final passing thereof.

3. The votes of the burgesses for and against this by-law shall be taken at the Council Chamber in the City of Edmonton, on Monday, the 3rd day of June, 1907, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

4. Noville F. Harbottle is hereby appointed Returning Officer, and Harry J. Helliwell Deputy Returning Officer, to take the votes at the time and place aforesaid.

5. The said council chamber at the hour of 11 o'clock on Saturday the 1st day of June, 1907, is hereby fixed as the time when and the place where the Mayor will be present and will make all such proper appointments as he shall be requested to make of persons to attend at the polling place, and at the final summing up of the votes by the said Returning Officer on behalf of the persons interested in promoting or opposing the passing of the By-law.

6. The said council chamber at the hour of 5.30 p.m. of the said 3rd day of June, is hereby fixed as the place, and time where and when the Returning Officer shall sum up the number of votes given for and against this By-law.

PASSED PROVISIONALLY IN COUNCIL, this 7th day of May 1907.

W. GRIESBACH,
Mayor.

F. M. C. Crosskill,
Secretary-Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the above is a true copy of a proposed by-law which has been introduced and which may finally be passed by the Council (in the event of the assent of the Burgesses being

obtained thereto) within four weeks of the voting thereon and that upon the day and at the place fixed for taking the votes of the Burgesses thereon, namely Monday the 3rd day of June, 1907, at the City Council Chamber the voting thereon will be held between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

N. F. HARBOTTLE,
Returning Officer.

Memorandum of Agreement

made this 30th day of April, 1907

BETWEEN—

The North West Gas and Oil Company, Limited

a Company duly incorporated under the Companies Ordinance, and having its head office at the City of Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta, (hereinafter called the "Company") of the first part;

... and ...

The City of Edmonton

(herein after called the "Corporation") of the second part;

WHEREAS the Company under the authority of an agreement made with the Municipality of the Town of Edmonton, the predecessor of the Corporation, undertook boring operations in or in the vicinity of the City of Edmonton for the purpose of ascertaining whether natural gas or oil can be produced in paying quantities; AND WHEREAS in order to encourage this undertaking, the Corporation deems it expedient to enter into this agreement; NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH that the parties hereto mutually covenant and agree as follows:—

(a) The word "street" in the singular or plural number shall, wherever it occur in this agreement be interpreted to extend and apply to and include any street or lane of the Corporation, and with the permission of the Corporation, any square, park, or any other public place, in the singular or plural, as the case may require, and unless the context otherwise requires;

(b) And the words "Council" and "Commissioners" shall mean the Council and Commissioners as defined in the Edmonton Charter.

(c) In the event of the discontinuance or abolition of the office of Commissioners, the rights or duties by this agreement conferred upon or directed to be performed by them shall be vested in and performed by the Council or such person or persons who may from time to time exercise the powers now vested in the Commissioners under the Edmonton Charter.

(d) The word "Arbitration" shall mean an arbitration under the provisions of the Arbitration Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires.

(e) Whenever under the terms of this agreement anything is required to be done by the Company with all reasonable speed and the Council is of opinion at any time that the Company is not proceeding with all reasonable speed, the question whether or not they are doing so shall be determined by arbitration and the onus of showing that the Company is proceeding with all reasonable speed shall be upon the Company and if the Company fails to satisfy the arbitrator that it is doing so, all the privileges hereby granted shall cease.

2. The Company shall, on or before the 1st day of July 1907, recommence operations by way of boring for the purpose of ascertaining whether a sufficient and paying supply of natural gas exists or can be obtained and utilized for the pur-

pose hereinafter mentioned. The Company shall bore to a depth of at least three thousand feet, unless at a less depth natural gas or oil is found or a formation is reached which geologically does not usually overlie the same.

3. After recommencing operations the Company shall proceed therewith with all reasonable speed and if the operations are abandoned for a period of six months continuously before the 1st day of July 1909, or if the Company fail to find a sufficient and paying supply of natural gas for the purposes of the Corporation and its inhabitants by the said 1st day of July 1909, or if such gas having been found, the Company fail forthwith to undertake the works in paragraph 1, mentioned, and proceed to and complete the same with all reasonable speed thereafter, then the privileges hereby granted to the Company, so far as the same are exclusive, shall ipso facto cease.

4. The Corporation doth hereby grant to the Company power and authority to undertake and complete such works as may be required to put gas force, or otherwise convey gas by means of the latest and most improved methods, through, under or along such of or such parts of the streets as may be approved by the Engineer of the Corporation, and for the purpose of constructing the same, to enter upon with all necessary appliances and workmen and to break up, dig, trench and use such of or such parts of the streets as may be approved as aforesaid; to take up, renew, alter or repair, such of or under any square, park, all or any of the works so laid down and constructed; to make, with the approval of the said Engineer, all necessary connections between the system of main, pipes or other works hereby authorized, and any dwellings, shops, factories or other places within the limits of the city, and also to construct, lay and carry, with the permission of the City Council, all necessary connections, pipes and other apparatus through, along or under any square, park and other property in the Municipality as to which the Corporation shall have the right to grant this privilege;

PROVIDED ALWAYS, that the Company shall have no rights beyond the street line of making the connections between the Company's mains, pipes or other works hereby authorized, and the dwellings, shops, factories or other places within the limits of the City requiring gas, except so far as the owner of the property affected shall require the Company to make such connection, the intention being that the owner of the property or other person seeking connection with the Company's mains or other works may be at liberty to construct and lay down the necessary connections from the street line;

5. Before any of the works hereby authorized are undertaken or commenced by the Company, plans and profiles showing the character and extent thereof shall be furnished to the Commissioners of the Corporation and approved by them, and the time and manner of the carrying out thereof shall at all times be under the supervision and control of the Engineer of the Corporation.

6. If the said works are not carried out according to the plans and profiles approved by the Commissioners or are so carried out as, in the opinion of the said Engineer, to unnecessarily injure the streets, or to damage or inconvenience the inhabitants of the City, the said Engineer shall have power to forbid the continuance of such works, and upon such prohibition the Company shall forthwith cease the same and shall, if so directed by the said Engineer, replace the streets in as good a condition and state of repair as existed before the commencement of such work, and if they do not, the Corporation may so replace the

streets and charge the expense thereof to the Company;

7. Upon the completion of any work hereby authorized, the Company shall replace the streets upon which works have been carried out in as good a condition and state of repair as existed before the commencement thereof, and the certificate of the Engineer of the Corporation in this regard shall be final and conclusive between the parties, and there shall be no appeal from his decision. If the Company does not so replace the streets, the Corporation may do so, and may charge the expense thereof to the Company.

8. It is the intention of this agreement that the works hereby authorized shall as far as possible be constructed on the lanes of the City rather than upon the streets, and in no event will any works be carried along or through any of the streets of the City paved with so called permanent pavement, unless in the opinion of the Engineer such is absolutely necessary;

9. For a period of FIFTEEN (15) years from the 1st day of July 1907, the Corporation shall not grant to any other person, firm or Corporation, the right to construct mains, pipes or connections on the streets for the supply of natural gas unless the exclusive privileges granted otherwise cease. PROVIDED that nothing herein contained shall prevent the Corporation from boring for natural gas and using the same for Municipal Purposes.

10. At any time after the expiration of THREE (3) years from the date the Company shall have commenced to supply natural gas to consumers the Corporation shall have the right to demand from time to time such modifications of this agreement as to prices of gas as it may see fit (provided that such demand shall not be made oftener than once in every THREE (3) years) and if the Company does not within ten days assent to such modifications, the same shall be referred to arbitration to determine whether the same are fair and just, and if the Company refuses to or does not within thirty days after the publication of the award assent to such modifications as may be so determined to be fair and just, then if such refusal or failure to assent be before the expiration of said period of FIFTEEN (15) years, the privileges hereby granted in so far as they are exclusive shall ipso facto forthwith determine, and if such refusal or failure to assent be after the said period of FIFTEEN (15) years, or if the said exclusive privileges have otherwise determined, the Corporation may, for itself or its nominees, at any time, acquire and take possession of the works and property of the Company, as hereinafter provided but without notice; and in such case, the amount to be paid shall be the value as in paragraph 12 hereof provided without the increase of ten per centum as therein mentioned.

11. If, before the lapse of the said period of fifteen years, or the lapse of any of the succeeding periods of five years, a By-law (of the intention to submit which two months' notice is given by the Corporation to the Company) is passed in accordance with the provisions of the Edmonton Charter as to referred By-laws declaring that it is expedient in the interests of the Corporation to acquire the works of the Company used for the purpose of supplying the Corporation and its inhabitants with natural or artificial gas, the Corporation may, at the expiration of such period of fifteen years, or five years as the case may be, take possession of such works of the Company and all property used in connection therewith for the purpose of supplying the Corporation and its inhabitants as aforesaid, whether such works or property are within or without the Corporation, and shall pay therefor at a valuation to be determined by arbitra-

tion, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained;

12. The Arbitrators, in determining the amount to be paid for such works and property shall first determine the actual value thereof having regard to what the same would cost if the works should then be constructed, or the property then bought, making due allowance for deterioration, wear and tear, and making all other proper allowances, and shall increase the amount so ascertained by TEN (10) per centum thereof, which increased sum the Arbitrators shall award as the amount to be paid by the Corporation to the Company with interest from the date of their award;

13. The amount shall be paid within SIX (6) months from the date of the award, and the Municipal Council shall upon the award being made take all requisite steps for providing the amount. It shall not be necessary to submit a By-law to a vote of the persons entitled to vote on referred By-laws and By-laws may be passed by the Municipal Council for the issue of debentures in order to raise the amount.

14. The Corporation may, if it thinks fit, without submitting the questions to a vote as provided in Clause 11 (eleven) hereof, take the proceedings authorized by the said Clause for determining the amount to be paid for such works and property, upon SIX (6) months' notice to the Company that the Corporation intends to acquire the works and property by arbitration, but in such case the By-laws for raising money to pay therefor shall be passed as required by the Edmonton Charter in the case of referred By-laws and until the By-law is finally passed the Corporation shall not, unless by consent of the Company, take possession of the works or property and in the event of the By-law not being passed, the Corporation shall indemnify the Company for all costs the Company has been put to in and about the arbitration.

15. The Corporation and the Company may, if they think fit, agree as to the amount to be paid for the works and property or any of them;

16. In case the amount awarded or agreed to be paid to the Company is not paid within six months after the time at which it is payable, the Company may resume possession of their works and property and all their rights in respect thereof shall thereupon revive, and the Corporation shall indemnify the Company for all costs and damages to which the Company has been put in and about the arbitration and in consequence of the taking of possession;

17. In the event of the abandonment by the Company for six months continuously of their endeavors to discover natural gas or oil, before the exercise by the Company of the privileges granted hereby, the Corporation may, at its option, take over all or any of the wells which have been drilled by the Company upon payment to the Company of the costs of the land, rights, or privileges acquired by the Company for the purpose of drilling the well or wells so taken over and shall indemnify and save the Company harmless from all loss, costs, damages, expenses or liability of every kind and nature whatsoever as may arise or be occasioned in respect of such well or wells after they have been so taken over;

18. In the event of the Company after having availed itself of the privileges hereby conferred failing for a period of six months to pump, force or deliver sufficient quantity of natural gas through the pipes, mains, connections or other works constructed for the purpose of conveying the same to supply the demands of the Corporation and all inhabitants thereof who may from time to time apply for the same and whose buildings are located along the line of any of the Company's supply pipes or the line of any extension thereof which may from

time to time be ordered by the Council under the provisions of this agreement, then the privileges hereby granted shall in so far as they are exclusive ipso facto cease and determine but the Company shall nevertheless continue to enjoy the said privileges in so far as they are not exclusive for the purpose of supplying the corporation and its inhabitants with natural or artificial gas and if no inconsistent arrangement has been made before the Company is again able to do and does pump, force and deliver natural gas in sufficient quantities as aforesaid through its mains, pipes, connections or other works the said exclusive privilege shall, subject to the next succeeding paragraph, revive.

19. Should the exclusive privileges hereby granted cease or determine under the provisions of paragraphs three or eighteen hereof the Company shall have six months after such determination or cessation within which to commence the erection or installation of a plant for the production, supply and distribution of artificial gas, after the latest and most improved methods and of sufficient size and capacity to furnish to the Corporation and all inhabitants thereof, now or hereafter, as they shall demand from time to time the same artificial gas of Standard Commercial quality, and if the Company fails to commence the erection and installation of the same within the times above limited or after such commencement fails to proceed with all reasonable speed to complete the same and does complete the same with all reasonable speed and from time to time to increase the capacity thereof so as to meet the demands aforesaid all the powers, privileges and authorities by this agreement granted shall ipso facto cease. PROVIDED FURTHER that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Company from erecting and installing such plant for the production and supply of artificial gas at any time before the 1st day of July, 1909.

20. In the event of the Company exercising the privileges of supplying artificial gas under the last preceding clause all the provisions of this agreement shall apply to the Company's operations for the said purpose, except those of Clauses 21 and 22 as to price, and of Clauses 9 in so far as exclusive privileges are granted to the Company thereby;

21. If the Company avails itself of the privileges hereby granted and has a sufficient supply it shall supply natural gas within the City limits at a price not greater than that charged by the Company for similar service elsewhere or by any other Company or person under similar conditions within 20 miles of the City of Edmonton and shall supply the same to the Corporation for municipal waterworks and electric light plants and to manufacturers at a price of not more than 30 cents per One Thousand (1000) cubic feet of gas having a heat value of One Thousand (1000) British Thermal Units per cubic foot. In case the gas found has a heat value less than One Thousand (1000) British Thermal Units, per cubic foot the price is to vary accordingly. And after the requirements of the Corporation are satisfied, shall, subject to the conditions hereinafter expressed, supply such gas as to such of the inhabitants of the City as demand the same for their private and individual use at a price of not more than forty five cents (45c) per One Thousand (1000) cubic feet of gas having a heat value of One Thousand (1000) British Thermal Units per cubic foot. In case the gas found has a heat value less than One Thousand (1000) British Thermal Units per cubic foot, the price is to vary accordingly.

22. The heat value of gas shall for the purpose of Clause 21 be determined every twelve months or oftener if required by either party by

tests to be made jointly by the engineer of the Corporation and an expert named by the Company, and in the event of a difference of opinion by the majority of a board composed of them and a third expert whom they choose, or if they cannot agree, then by a Judge of the Supreme Court of Alberta.

22A. The Company shall supply any municipal power plant which may hereafter be constructed on the same terms as those in the last but one preceding clause mentioned as far as the supply which the Company may then have or be able to obtain may extend after the requirements of the inhabitants receiving a supply at the time notice is given to the Company to supply such power plant are satisfied.

23. The maximum rates which the Company shall charge for artificial gas for all purposes shall be as follows, that is to say: When the total amount of gas sold by the Company does not exceed SIXTY MILLION (60,000,000) cubic feet per annum, the maximum price shall not exceed One and 80-100 (\$1.80) Dollars per ONE THOUSAND (1,000) cubic feet; when the said total exceeds SIXTY MILLION (60,000,000) cubic feet per annum and does not exceed SEVENTY FIVE MILLION (75,000,000) cubic feet per annum, the maximum price shall not exceed One and 75-100 (\$1.75) per ONE THOUSAND (1,000) cubic feet and when the said total exceeds SEVENTY FIVE MILLION (75,000,000) cubic feet per annum and does not exceed NINETY MILLION (90,000,000) cubic feet per annum, the maximum price shall not exceed One and 70-100 (\$1.70) Dollars per ONE THOUSAND (1,000) cubic feet; when the said total exceeds NINETY MILLION (90,000,000) cubic feet per annum, the maximum price shall not exceed One and 60-100 (\$1.60) Dollars per ONE THOUSAND (1,000) cubic feet; and the following discounts will be allowed to all consumers whose bills for gas are paid not later than the fifteenth day after the date upon which the said bills are rendered by the Company: - Where the amount of gas consumed does not exceed TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED (2500) cubic feet per calendar month, Ten (10) per cent; Where the said amount exceeds TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED (2500) cubic feet for such month, and does not exceed FIVE THOUSAND (5000) cubic feet, fifteen (15) per cent and where the said amount exceeds FIVE THOUSAND (5000) cubic feet for such month, twenty (20) per cent; Provided that a charge of FIFTY (50) cents per month may be made to any consumer where service is rendered and the amount of gas consumed by such consumer is not of the value of FIFTY (50) cents;

24. The above rates or any rate charged shall be for gas the heat value of which shall not be less than FIVE HUNDRED (500) British Thermal Units per cubic feet and the lighting value of which shall not be less than FOURTEEN (14) candle power when burned from a Suggs London Argand Burner No. 1, at the rate of FIVE (5) cubic feet per hour, and where the gas supplied to consumers shall not equal such standard, the said maximum rates or other rate shall be reduced accordingly;

25. Gas meters to be approved by the Engineer of the Corporation shall be furnished by the Company to all consumers free of charge, and such meters shall at the expense of the Company be tested as to their accuracy at least once in each year and oftener if required by the Engineer or by the consumer; provided however, that if upon any test other than the annual test the meter shall be found to be inaccurate, the cost of such test shall be repaid by the consumer whose meter is tested.

26. The Company shall furnish such evidence of the total amount of gas sold per annum and of the prices paid for coal, as the Corporation shall require, and the books of account, records of sales, meter records, and all other documents of the Company relating to the quantities of gas sold and the prices paid for coal shall be at all times open to the inspection of the Corporation, its auditors and agents and in the event of any dispute as to the amount of gas sold or prices paid for coal, the same shall be settled by arbitration.

27. The Company further agree that the prices charged to consumers of gas in said city shall not at any time exceed the price charged from time to time by manufacturers of gas carrying on business in any city or town of a size similar to that of the City of Edmonton in any Province of the Dominion of Canada, or in any of the United States of America, due allowance being made for any difference in the price of gas coal, gas oil, coke and any other materials used from time to time in or by-products resulting from the manufacture of gas, and in case of any dispute between the parties hereto as to such prices, the same shall be submitted to arbitration and the Arbitrators shall determine the question upon any evidence which they may deem sufficient, and the costs of such arbitration shall be borne by the unsuccessful party.

28. It is understood that the prices of gas in paragraph 23 mentioned are based upon that of gas coal at EIGHT and 80-100 Dollars per ton, and the said Company agree that whenever coal for the purpose aforesaid shall be purchased by them at a less price than the price above mentioned, the general price of gas shall be reduced so that the consumers shall have the full benefit of all moneys saved by reason of the decrease in the price of coal consumed. Any disputes as to the right to or amount of any such reduction shall be determined by arbitration as in the next preceding paragraph provided.

29. The Company shall furnish gas in such quantities as may be required to every person firm or corporation who may apply for the same and when the buildings to be supplied are situate on land lying along the line of any supply pipe of the Company, the Company shall forthwith carry the mains up to the street line of the property of every applicant so that such applicant may make the necessary connection with the mains, and when the buildings to be supplied are not so situate, the Company shall construct such mains or pipes as are necessary to give such supply if a reasonable return upon the outlay of the Company in constructing such mains or pipes is reasonably assured to the Company, and in case of a difference of opinion between the Company and the inhabitant in respect to such assurance, the decision of the Municipal Council shall be final.

30. The Company shall keep true and correct records of all wells drilled by the Company, showing the depth, thickness and character of each, of the strata met in the course of such drilling, and will forthwith on the completion of each well, or upon the cessation of drilling operations with respect thereto for the period of ONE (1) month, furnish a true copy of the record in regard to such well to the Corporation for the use of the Corporation only, and shall furnish to the Corporation samples of cuttings at every run, the accuracy of such records and samples to be verified by a statutory declaration of the driller.

31. Nothing herein contained shall release the Company from the obligation to observe any by-law of the Corporation passed in the bona

fide exercise of the legislative authority of the council and not inconsistent herewith.

32. The Company shall indemnify and save harmless the Corporation from all loss, costs, damages, and expenses which may arise, or be incurred by the Corporation, by reason of the exercise by the company of any of the privileges hereby granted, whether or not such privileges were at the time such loss, costs, damages and expenses arose, or were incurred, being exercised pursuant to the directions, under the supervision, or with the approval of the engineer of the Corporation of the Commissioners.

33. PROVIDED that the company shall be liable only if the corporation gives to the company notice of any claim for which it is deemed liable before the expiration of the time limited for appearance and if such notice is given the onus of showing that the Company is not liable shall, as between the corporation and the Company, rest with the Company.

34. If it be found that the pavement or other surface of the streets become deteriorated by the gas in the Company's mains, pipes or connections, or escaping therefrom, the Company will pay the corporation in respect of each mile or fraction thereof of street under which the Company's mains, pipes or connections are led, an annual sum to be determined by arbitration under the Arbitration Ordinance, to cover the increased cost to the corporation of maintaining such streets in repair by reason of such deterioration. The certificate of the Engineer of the Corporation shall be prima facie evidence of the fact of such deterioration, and upon his certifying that such deterioration has taken place, the arbitration shall be held if the corporation so desires.

35. In acting under this agreement, the Engineer shall be bound to act reasonably, bona fide and not arbitrarily. In the event of company being of opinion that the Engineer has not acted as hereby required, the question shall be determined by the majority of a board composed of the Engineers of the Corporation, and of the Company, and a third expert chosen by them, or if they fail to agree, by a Judge of the Supreme Court of Alberta, and the costs of the reference in any event shall be borne by the Company. Until the Board determines the question, the direction of the Engineer of the Corporation shall be obeyed.

36. The company's plant and works shall be exempt from municipal taxation for a period of TWO (2) years from the 1st day of July 1907 unless in the meantime they succeed in discovering gas in quantities sufficient for distribution, or oil, or abandon the attempt, or engage in the manufacture of artificial gas, or lose their rights, or privileges hereunder whichever shall first happen.

37. The company shall, subject to the terms of this agreement, have all rights, powers and privileges and be subject to all the liabilities of a company under Ordinance Chapter 21 of 1901 entitled "An Ordinance respecting water, gas, electric and telephone companies" and any amendments thereto, except the sections 6 and 17 of said Ordinance, so far as the provisions of said Ordinance shall be applicable to a company other than a water, electric or telephone company.

38. Nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to continue any of the rights and privileges herein granted after the exercise by the corporation of the option of purchase hereinbefore referred to, nor the rights and privileges with respect to the production and supply of artificial gas beyond the term of FIFTEEN (15) years from the date hereof, but the said rights and privileges shall at the expiration of the said period absolutely cease and determine. PROVIDED HOWEVER

that if the corporation does not exercise the option of purchase hereinbefore provided at the expiration of the said term of FIFTEEN (15) years, the company may and if required by the corporation shall continue to operate their plant until such time as the Corporation shall exercise the said option of purchase upon such terms and conditions (which expression it is for greater certainty declared shall include the price which the company may charge for gas) as may be agreed upon and in case there shall be any disputes as to such terms and conditions such dispute shall be settled by arbitration.

PROVIDED FURTHER that the terms and conditions so agreed upon or settled by arbitration shall not in any event continue for a longer period than FIVE (5) years at the end of which period if the option of purchase shall not in the meantime have been exercised, the terms and conditions for the next period of FIVE (5) years shall be agreed upon or settled as aforesaid and so on from FIVE (5) years to FIVE (5) years.

39. The company shall forfeit and pay to the corporation as liquidated damages and not as penalties for the following breaches or defaults under this agreement, the amounts herein respectively specified:

(a) For default in making the necessary connections to supply the owner or occupant of any building lying along the supply pipe of the Company who may become entitled to a supply under the provisions of this agreement for TWO (2) months after he has become entitled as aforesaid, the sum of TWO (2) Dollars for each day during which such default continues after the said period of TWO (2) months, provided that the reason is such that it is reasonably practicable for the company to make such connections;

(b) For default within ONE (1) month after having been directed by the council so to do under the provisions of paragraph 29 hereof, or within one ONE (1) month after it has become reasonably practicable to do so, having regard to climatic and other conditions, in commencing the construction of any main, or in carrying the same on with all reasonable speed, having regard to climatic and other conditions the sum of TEN (10) Dollars for every day for which the completion of the work is delayed by reason of default in carrying the same on with all reasonable speed.

(c) For default after ONE (1) month's notice in writing from the corporation so to do, or within ONE (1) month after it has become reasonably practicable, having regard to climatic and other conditions, in commencing the construction of the works necessary to supply any municipal power plant as required by this agreement, or in carrying on the same with all reasonable speed, having regard to climatic and other conditions, the sum of TEN (10) Dollars for every day during which such default in commencing continues after the expiration of the said period of ONE (1) month, or for every day during which the completion of the work is delayed by reason of default in carrying on the same with all reasonable speed.

40. In the event of the privileges of the company ceasing or being determined under any provisions of this agreement if no other arrangements are made with the corporation, the question of the manner, in which the company's plant, mains, pipes and other apparatus thereto in use and operation may be utilized or disposed of by the company shall be settled by arbitration under the provisions of the Arbitration Ordinance, and on any such arbitration the arbitrators may require the company to sell such plant, mains, pipes and other apparatus to the corporation or its nominee, at such price and on such terms and conditions as the Arbitrators

shall determine, or may require the company to lease the same at such annual or other rent and on such terms and conditions as the Arbitrators shall determine or may make such other order as they shall, under the circumstances, deem just and equitable.

41. PROVIDED that the penalties herein mentioned shall not exclude the right of the corporation or of the company to bring an action or actions for specific performance of the terms of this agreement or to avail themselves of any other remedy by way of damages or otherwise they may have, and it is understood that an action for specific performance of any of the terms of this agreement may be brought by either of the parties hereto.

EXECUTED by the parties hereto at Edmonton the day and year first above mentioned.

In presence of

By-law No. 112

A By-law to grant Cyrus S. Eaton and Matthew E. Springer a special franchise for the supply of Artificial Gas.

Whereas the purport of a certain memorandum of agreement bearing date the 30th April 1907, and made between Cyrus S. Eaton and Matthew E. Springer, therein and hereinafter called the Contractors, of the First Part, and the city of Edmonton, therein and hereinafter called the corporation, of the Second Part, and executed by the said Cyrus S. Eaton and Matthew E. Springer and by the Mayor and Secretary-Treasurer on behalf of the corporation, and a duplicate copy whereof is attached as a schedule hereto, is that the corporation grants to the said Cyrus S. Eaton and Matthew E. Springer a certain special franchise.

And Whereas By-law No. 109 passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Edmonton on the 30 of April 1907, it was enacted that the Mayor and Secretary-Treasurer of the Corporation be authorized and empowered to execute the said memorandum of agreement on behalf of the City of Edmonton, but that the said agreement shall not be effective until a by-law for the purpose of granting to the said Cyrus S. Eaton and Matthew E. Springer the privileges in the said agreement set forth shall have been submitted to a vote of the burgesses and assented to by the required majority thereof, and shall have been finally passed by the Municipal Council.

And Whereas the Municipal Council deem it is expedient to pass this present By-law.

Now, therefore, the Municipal Council of the City of Edmonton duly assembled enacts as follows:

1. The City of Edmonton doth hereby grant to the said Cyrus S. Eaton and Matthew E. Springer, the special franchise which the agreement, copy whereof is attached hereto, purports to grant to the said Cyrus S. Eaton and Matthew E. Springer, subject to all the covenants, provisions, conditions, restrictions, penalties, and other terms fully set forth in the said agreement.

2. This by-law shall take effect on the final passing thereof.

3. The votes of the burgesses for and against this by-law shall be taken at the Council Chamber in the city of Edmonton, on Monday, the 3rd day of June, 1907, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

4. Neville F. Harbottle is hereby appointed Returning Officer, and Harry J. Helliwell Deputy Returning Officer, to take the votes at the time and place aforesaid.

5. The said council chamber at the hour of 11 o'clock on Saturday the 1st day of June, 1907, is hereby fixed as the time when and the place where the Mayor will be present and will make all such proper appointments as he shall be requested to make of persons at the polling place, and at the final summing up of the votes by the said Returning Officer on behalf of the persons interested in promoting or opposing the passing of the By-law.

6. The said council chamber at the hour of 5.30 p.m. of the said 3rd day of June, is hereby fixed as the place, and time where and when the Returning Officer shall sum up the number of votes given for and against this By-law.

PASSED PROVISIONALLY IN COUNCIL, this 7th day of May 1907.

W. GRIESBACH,
Mayor.
F. M. C. Crosskill,
Secretary-Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the above is a true copy of a proposed by-law which has been introduced and which may finally be passed by the Council (in the event of the assent of the Burgesses being obtained thereto) within four weeks of the voting thereon and that upon the day and at the place fixed for taking the votes of the Burgesses thereon, namely Monday the 3rd day of June, 1907, at the City Council Chamber the voting thereon will be held between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

N. F. HARBOTTLE,
Returning Officer.

Memorandum of Agreement

made this 30th day of April, 1907

BETWEEN--

Cyrus S. Eaton and Matthew E. Springer

both of the City of Cleveland in the State of Ohio, one of the United States of America, Contractors, (hereinafter called the "Contractors") of the first part;

... and ...

The City of Edmonton

(hereinafter called the "Corporation") of the second part;

WHEREAS the contractors propose to undertake the manufacture of Artificial Gas in the city of Edmonton aforesaid, and have applied to the said city for the privilege of constructing such works within the said city as may be required for the purpose of manufacturing and distributing the same;

NOW IT IS AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

1. The contractors will erect and establish within the said city and will maintain and operate during the period of TWENTY (20) years next ensuing after the date of this agreement a plant for the manufacture and distribution of Artificial Gas constructed after the latest and most improved methods and of sufficient size and capacity to furnish to the said city and all citizens thereof now or hereafter who shall from time to time demand the same, Artificial Gas of standard commercial quality; and they will furnish and sell the same to the said city and the citizens aforesaid on demand; and for the purpose aforesaid shall from time to time under the direction and supervision of the city Engineer lay mains, conduits and pipes of sufficient size and capacity; provided that with the consent of the council of the corporation any portion of the said plant may be constructed without the said city.

(Continued on page 22)

The Home of the Saturday News

The Up-to-date Plant by Which it is Turned Out and All Kinds of General Printing Done--The First Office in Western Canada to Instal the Simplex, a Marvellous Production in the Way of Typesetting Machines.

For over a month the Saturday News has been turned out each week from its own printing establishment on Howard street, just back of the Bank of Montreal. The paper's typographical appearance was the best evidence which could be given the high class printing which its publishers were able to do and from the opening day, the mechanical staff has been busy early and late. Complete satisfaction with the work that has been done has been expressed by customers and there is every reason to believe that this branch of the business will prove a highly successful one. All kinds of general printing can be attended to.

The plant itself is worthy of notice. Some features are quite unique and have excited not a little interest on the part of those who have paid a visit to the paper's new home. A general invitation to do so was extended some weeks ago and remains a standing one. Anyone who is interested in mechanical progress or anyone to whom the process of printing is a mystery and who would like to secure the information which he lacks will be heartily welcome.



THE SIMPLEX

A cut is herewith presented of the Simplex type-setting machine, on which the type for the Saturday News is set each week. It is a novelty to the extent that while in extensive commercial use in the United States, it is the first machine of its kind that has ever been introduced into Western Canada. Up to a month ago the Saturday News was set by hand. Its appearance as contrasted with those of other papers which were set by machines, was a matter of frequent favorable comment. The publishers did not wish to lose this fine appearance, yet the old method of hand composition was very slow and very costly. They, therefore, began to look around for a machine which would give a good appearance and yet avoid the disadvantages of hand setting. They concluded that the Simplex filled the bill and they have had no reason to alter their opinion since having it installed.

The difference between it and the machines that are in ordinary use is quite radical. By the latter each line that is set is a solid bit of metal, cast from a melting pot attached to each machine. On the other hand the Simplex uses type, just as it comes from the foundry. The only difference between it and that used for hand composition is that it contains special nicks for purposes of distribution. There is no casting operation whatever. The same type

is used over and over again. A great deal of the obscurity that one sometimes sees in the printing of an ordinary paper is due to the fact that the casting apparatus has done its work improperly. With the Simplex each bit of type is in perfect shape, just as it comes from the foundry. It is also much easier to make corrections. Where a whole line has to be cast, a worse mistake is often made in making the correction than the original one. With the Simplex the wrong letter or letters are simply taken out and the right ones put in.

For all kinds of booklets, pamphlets, etc., the Simplex is able to give a better service than any other machine in use, while at the same time it can do the work upon them much more economically than it can be done by hand setting.

In other respects the Saturday News equipment is thoroughly up-to-date. A fine line of type for use in advertisements and in job work has been laid in. A specialty is made of the printing of invitations, programmes, business announcements, etc. The job and newspaper presses are operated by electric power, as is also the Simplex. The work is done in roomy, well-lighted quarters and the men who handle it are all experts in their line. Thoroughness is the motto of our business in all its branches.

The plant was purchased through the Winnipeg branch of Miller and Richards, a firm with a world wide reputation, the western manager of which, Mr. Harry Patterson, has built up a very large business in this part of the Dominion within the past two or three years.

THE SIMPLEX.

For the benefit of those who are particularly interested in this wonderful bit of mechanism, the Simplex type setter, it is well worth while giving a more minute description of it.

The body of the Simplex consists of two cylinders, one above and rotating on the other, having a common axis. In both cylinders, extending vertically their full length, are ninety parallel channels, those in the lower cylinder forming the magazine into which type distributes from the channels of the upper cylinder and is restored for resetting. The channels are slightly wider than the body of the type the machine is made to set.

On the forward side of each channel in the lower cylinder a series of steel strips are inserted and project part way across. They are called "Wards," as they have the same functions as the wards of a lock. The combination of wards in each channel differs from that in all other channels. Each type character is given a combination of nicks corresponding with the combination of wards in one particular channel, so can enter this channel only. The central ward extends the full length of the channel, and is cut off just short enough to permit one type to be pushed out at the bottom when its key is touched.

The channels of the upper cylinder have no wards, so that lines containing all characters will enter any channel in this cylinder. In each distributor channel is a sliding weight, the function of which is to press lightly down on the line of dead type contained in the channel, so that the bottom type will drop

(Continued on page 12)



TOP \$7.00

BASE \$9.50

We have just unloaded a car of Linoleums and Floor Oil Cloths. We can save you money in the above goods, also in Carpets, Carpet Squares and Furniture of all descriptions

BLOWEY HENRY CO.

TRY

Campbell's Steam Bakery

IT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

In one year's time it has grown to such an extent that the largest place of this kind in the city has been purchased to handle the business. :: :: :: :: ::

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded ..

OF INTEREST TO YOU!

It is a wise plan to lay aside a small amount each week and to deposit it with this Company where it will EARN 4 PER CENT. INTEREST

National Trust Company, Ltd.

A. M. Stewart, Branch Manager

Cor. Jasper and 1st St.

IT MATTERS NOT WHAT YOUR OCCUPATION MAY BE

It Will Pay You to Investigate

the Accident and Sickness Policies which are, consistent with safety, the most liberal and up-to-date issued by any company. A postal will bring to you further information. Apply to

The Imperial Guarantee and Accident Insurance Co.

R. P. Lewis, Provincial Manager W. R. Hume, Railway Representative

P. O. Box 697

Room 3 Cristall Block

Saturday News Ads. bring results



A PICTURE FROM THE PAST.
Last night I walked among the
lamps that gleamed,
And saw a shadow on a window
blind,
A moving shadow, and the picture
seemed
To call some scene to mind.
I looked again: a dark form to and
fro
Swayed softly to music full of rest,
Bent low, bent lower:—Still I did
not know.
And then at last I guessed.
And through the night came all old
memories flitting,
White memories like the snowflakes
round me whirling.
"All's well!" I said; "the mothers
still sit rocking
The era les of the world!"
Will R. Ogilvie.

Marie is on the rampage again
not that Sweet Marie who passed
from the music hall stage to the
more certain popularity of the
street piano and whistle of the late
home corner of a score of years
ago. But that other Marie who bobs
up every little while, generally of-
tener, to hurl her word of defiance
at latter day customs and the men
and women of the wide-awake 20th.
This time Miss Corelli has broken
out in pastures new, Harper's
Bazaar, a magazine devoted to
women and her interests, being the
vehicle chosen to receive her very
latest shriek, and what do you sup-
pose its all about but that poor
skeleton of a subject, "Man's War
against Woman." As if the dear
creature didn't capitulate a thou-
sand years or more ago, if he ever
did make war, which between our-
selves, I very much doubt.

The argument in the present in-
stance is rather a remarkable one,
indeed did you ever read an
argument of this gentle writer's
which wasn't?

It starts off with the quaint
illustration of Adam and Eve in
the garden of Eden, when averts
the one and only "derivation of
Mary," began the whole trouble.

Might we not make so bold as to
suggest that a popular little ditty
parodied sums up the case.

A little apple in an orchard grew,
Warned by the sun and wet by the
dew.

It grew, it grew,
Through the orchard walked the
Original Two.

Eve she bit, Adam took a chew
And then the trouble began to
brew.

The trouble the ages can never
subdue,
Suffragettes nor all the reformers
tew.

So what can Marie, or you or I do?
Adieu, adieu, adieu.

In any event to quote our au-
thority Adam got the largest bite,
Eve merely tasting the tit-bit and
passing it on with a smile saying:
"Eat it all, darling! I always like
you to have the best of everything."
And thus he ate it, skin, stem, and
core, and so has he been doing met-
aphorically ever since.

St Peggy to the rescue! I will not
have it so. Was I no later than a
week since, canonized as Patron
Saint of Unhappy Husbands that I
will let so flagrant an aspersion on
the sex in general pass by without a
word. Never. The fighting chance
looks good to me. On guard Ma-
rie! on guard Marie.

Whatever woman does—save only
the bearing of children—writes this
Knights Erratic—from man's point
of view is distinctly wrong.

"Whenever she cleets to be some-
thing more than a gentle cow with
its calves, (what a distinctly vulgar
illustration for a popular author-
ess, Marie) she is unsexed." "Any
attempt that woman has made at a
casting off of her chains, or a rise to
personal individuality, Man has re-
sented with almost childish fury."—
is another epigrammatic utter-
ance of this strenuous little woman.

As a matter of fact how much
truth is there in the argument?

I am a Western woman, love free-
dom, my rights, and my sex, as
dearly as any suffragette across the
water, and yet I say I never yet had
any man raise his little finger to in-
terfere with my attaining an indi-
viduality of my own, nor infringing
so much as by a hair's breadth my
making the most of my life and op-
portunities. On the other hand I
call a toast to the men, hundreds of
them, who have given me a lift over
the rough places, and stepped aside,
surrendering their place, where I
and others like me, had no right.

The days of chivalry are not past,
cynics to the contrary, and men to-
day in a harder and sterner field
still fight for their lady loves, and
mother, and sister love's, favor as
valourously as they did when knight-
hood was said to be in its flower.

Ask the majority of women who
have risen to fame and fortune who
helped them on to such success and,
if they are fair, they will unhesi-
tatingly tell you, some of the species
Marie Corelli has termed "Mere
Men."

Curiously women are rarely the
first to help their own sex.

And now we come to hear our au-
thoress's views on the woman's
suffrage question. Clearly she is not
in favor of the "Ettes." Why, she
reasons should she strive for one
vote, when she already controls
fifty. (Why indeed, lucky woman!)
"Personally," she writes "I am
convinced that if I were a voter my-
self, the docile gentleman who are
at present all obedience to my be-
hest might turn crusty and say:
"You've got your own vote now.
Leave us alone!"

I wonder, incidentally, how these
"docile gentlemen," who are all
"obedience," like the description of
themselves! I thought you applied
the word "docile" to cattle, and
how, Marie reasons, these fifty odd
Mere Men point the moral, that
"whenever woman attempts to be
other than a gentle cow, men
resent it with childish fury." Did
any one suggest that here we have
what might be termed an "Irish
Bull," for surely Marie would never
for a moment compare herself to a
"gentle cow," a cook, a char woman
or as a washer of man's soiled linen.
Yet, is she none of these, how can
she command her Marie's Own Regi-
ment of fifty docile souls?

You might wonder, suggests this
writer, that "considering the cir-
cumstances of my life, I am not a
suffragette, having never been in-
debted to any man for the least as-
sistance or support in the making
of my career."

This statement I very much
doubt. How about the publishers
who shouldered the responsibility
of unloading such a bulk of dis-

Edmonton Tent and Mattress Co.

LIMITED

619 Second Street, Edmonton

Spring Cleaning

The Vacuum Carpet Cleaner is now in working
order and ready for business. Kindly lodge your
orders at once to prevent delay and disappointment.

No taking up of Carpets. Absolutely all DUST
and MICROBES extracted by direct suction caused
by a high vacuum in machine outside the house.

The nap of the Carpet is raised and the color
greatly improved. The process is very speedy.

Yale Cafe and Rooms

FINEST RESTAURANT BEST SERVICE
MOST ELEGANT ROOMS IN ALBERTA

Open Day and Night. European Plan

Jasper Avenue (opp C.P.R. Office) Chas. W. Davey, prop.

DON'T BAKE

It is penny wise and pound foolish to do your own baking
when butter, eggs, etc., are so high in price. Baking as we do
hundreds of dozens, and buying all the ingredients in large
quantities, we are in a position to sell them at a price that is
much cheaper than you can make them for. Then you have an
assortment of the best cakes and pastry to choose from. Not
only is the quality right, but you are saved the trouble and
annoyance incidental to baking.

ARE YOU USING

Hallier & Aldridge's Bread

If not you are missing one of the best treats in Edmonton

HALLIER & ALDRIDGE

BAKERS

CONFECTIONERS

Subscribe for the Saturday News

sertations trash on an unsuspecting public?

Finally the diatribe closes with a whack at women generally for the way they spoil their men and boy folk, who, as a reward when they come to years of discretion, says this unmarried authority, turn on her with the words—"Your place is in the nursery and kitchen! Women have no business in literature, politics, or art."

It seems to me to be worse than folly to argue this point with such a very decided bit of humanity. Marie is that type of woman who knows that things are so, because She Thinks Them So. It makes absolutely no difference what the real facts of the case may be. Through her little peep-hole in the fence she catches a glimpse of a small piece of the home field and imagines she sees it all, whereas the best part of the game is being played absolutely beyond her line of vision.

As for men in general having a contempt for their women-kind, the argument is folly. The average boy will do more for his mother and the poor work-wracked man for his wife, than he will do for the very Lord himself.

Motherhood and Womanhood are the inspiration and hope of the world to-day as they have been through all ages. The worst of women are often deified by their mother love, and it is a mighty poor specimen of mankind who will dare to show contempt for a good woman.

A little broadening and sweetening would make this voluminous writer a happier woman, a saner wielder of the pen, and healthier reading for her admirers.

(Continued on page 17)

Vermilion desires a customs office established at that point. "The town" says the Signal "lies between Battleford and Edmonton and it would be a great convenience to scores of importers to be able to order their goods sent direct here for release, thereby obviating delays caused by their being sent to an office 150 or 200 miles distant."

A Masonic Lodge has been instituted at Taber.

C. F. C. Coneybeare K.C. has been re-elected president of the Lethbridge Board of Trade.

C. V. Bennett has resigned the clerkship of the court at Lethbridge and will return to his legal practice.

A Young Men's Club has been formed at Pincher Creek which will erect a two storey building. The following officers were chosen: President, Mr. J. E. Mitchell; vice president, Mayor Scott; Secretary, Rev. D. McIntyre, with Mr. D. Thomson an assistant; treasurer, Rev. S. A. Lawrence; Board of Directors, Dr. Hewitson, Dr. War-nock, Messrs Ross, Lebel, Fraser, Hinton, H. Ambrose, H. W. Upton, Purkis, and Ormond.

The singular circumstance of a rock rolling down the mountain and breaking a rail was the cause of a wreck three miles west of Crow's Nest Monday morning which practically tied up the line for the day. A freight loaded on to the broken rail and five cars were derailed. The morning express was stalled all day and the eastbound local abandoned. Passengers were transferred around the wreck and taken to Fernie on the local which was backed down the hill. The track was cleared by evening.

The Stettler Board of Trade recently made a request that certain townships included in the Calgary and Battleford land districts, and which were more accessible from Stettler than any other point, be added to the Red Deer land district. The reply was to the effect that the request could not be granted.

In a letter to Mrs. Burriess, enclosing a contribution for the proposed Lacombe hospital, Rev. Father Lacombe says: "Of course I am proud and pleased to know what you do for the good of the town, which goes by my name. I hope it will be a good luck for your town. I wish you all kind of success, principally for the new hospital. I hope too in the management of that institution, there will be no fanaticism and bigotry, as you are all, mixed Protestants and Catholics."

A despatch from Ponoka states that a church council called for the purpose of inducting R. E. Guyalt M.A., B.D., into the pastorate of the Baptist Church there did not do so, his answers on the question of the ex-piatory significance of the crucifixion not being deemed satisfactory.

Let me send you free, for Catarrh, just to prove merit, a trial size Box of Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. It is a snow white creamy, healing antiseptic balm. Containing such healing ingredients as Oil Eucalyptus, Thymol, Menthol, etc., it gives instant and lasting relief to Catarrh of the nose and throat. Make the free test and see for yourself what this preparations can and will accomplish. Address Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. Large jars 50 cents. Sold by Archibald's Drug Store.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

Department of the Provincial Secretary.

Edmonton, April 25th, 1907.

THE FIRST CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA.

The attention of all University graduates residing in the Province is directed to the University Act of 1906, providing for the establishment and incorporation of a University for the Province of Alberta. Special attention is drawn to sections 8, 9, and 10 of the Act in question which provides for the first convocation of the University.

Section 8 is as follows: "The first convocation of the University shall consist of all graduates of any University in His Majesty's Dominions possessing the degrees of Bachelor or Master of Arts, Bachelor, Licentiate or Doctor of Law or of Civil Law, Bachelor or Doctor of Medicine, Bachelor or Master of Science, or Bachelor of the Science of Agriculture and graduates of the Royal Military College of Canada who are actually residing in the Province three months prior to the first election of members of the Senate of the University and who at least one month prior to the said election register themselves as members of such convocation in the office of the "Provincial Secretary."

Section 10 reads as follows: "A register shall be kept by the Provincial Secretary in which he shall enter the names of graduates who are entitled to be members of the first convocation upon their producing to him satisfactory proof of their qualification under section 8 and upon due payment of the fee of \$2.00, and the entry upon the register of the name of any person shall become conclusive evidence that such person is a member of the Convocation and is entitled to vote as such."

A register for the enrolment of members of the first Convocation of the University of Alberta as above outlined is now open in the office of the Provincial Secretary where enrolment may be made at any time upon complying with the foregoing conditions.

All applications for enrolment should be addressed to the Honorable The Provincial Secretary, Edmonton, Alberta.

SPECIAL MAY SALE

Our Special Sale is now on and it will pay you to take a look at our bargains: Bargains on worthy, dependable goods in every department.

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Agents: New York Underwriters & Caledonian Fire, Ontario Accident, Sickness and Plate Glass

MONEY TO LOAN

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

The Home of the Saturday News.

(Continued from page 9)

quickly when it comes to its proper channel in the lower cylinder. The weight is lifted when a channel is to be loaded, the line of dead type inserted in the channel, and the weight lowered again on top of these line, these actions being automatic.

METHOD OF DISTRIBUTION.

When the channels of the upper cylinder are filled with lines of dead type the cylinder is rotated step by step, bringing each of its channels in turn directly over each channel in the lower cylinder. At each step or movement of the distributor the bottom type in each of the channels is tested on the wards of the channels of the lower cylinder. Each type with a combination of nicks matching the combination of wards in the channel over which it stops drops down, while those differing in combination rest on the tops of the wards, they in turn dropping when the rotation of the cylinder brings them to their respective channels. As the distributor can supply type much faster than operators can set it up, it is not necessary to keep it working all the time.

THE MECHANISM IS VERY SIMPLE.

The mechanism by which these results are accomplished is most accurately made, and yet is wonderfully simple in its construction. The channels in the two cylinders are cut with the greatest precision. When it is understood that each of the ninety channels in the upper cylinder match perfectly all of the channels in the lower cylinder this accuracy will be appreciated. This in itself would not secure proper distribution unless the upper cylinder were moved positively at each step to the point where the channels all coincide, and held there rigidly an instant to permit the dropping of any type which may have arrived at its channel in the lower or setter cylinder.

This accuracy of movement is obtained by employing a cam to impart the step by step movement to the revolving cylinder. The cam revolves on a shaft, the bearings of which are rigidly attached to the crosshead of the machine, which in turn is firmly attached to a main shaft extending through both cylinders. Motion is imparted to the cam through gears extending back to a shaft on the cross head which is driven by a belt. The cam thrusts against rolls which bear on pins driven solidly into the top of the cylinder. These rolls, forty five in number, form a circle about four inches less in diameter than the cylinder. As these are just half as many rolls as there are channels, each revolution of the cam gives the cylinder two forward thrusts, moving it each time a distance equaling the distance between the channels. The rolls are shaped to conform to the shape of the cam. A simple and effective means is provided for adjusting the cam when necessary.

Should anything prevent the type from dropping freely from the upper to the lower cylinder, or a channel in the lower cylinder fill up, or if the forward movement of the dis-

tributer is stopped or "blocked" by any cause, an automatic clutch acts instantly, releasing the pressure of the cam and shifting the distributor driving belt on to the loose pulley, thus stopping the driving mechanism and preventing injury to the machine or type; and the cylinder cannot move forward again until the cause of the block has been removed.

THE DISTRIBUTER TYPE LOADER.

On a solid upright, which is fastened at the top to the crosshead, and at the lower end to a ring attached to the bottom of the lower cylinder, is a bracket upon which is placed a galley of dead type for distribution. The mechanism for loading the channels of the distributing cylinder with the lines of dead type from the galley is also attached to the upright, and its shaft is connected with the shaft of the cam which moves the cylinder, so that the two parts work in unison.

The working parts of the loading mechanism consist of an arm, actuated by a cam, which lifts the weights in the channels of the distributing cylinder; a plunger that pushes a line of dead matter into the channel when the weight is raised, the plunger being operated by an arm which is driven by a second cam; and a device which causes these parts to act whenever an empty channel reaches the loading point as the distributing cylinder rotates. These parts are all driven by a single shaft, on which are located the loader and lifter cams, and the releasing device.

A galley of dead type is placed in position on the loader bracket, with the type facing outward, and the distributor cylinder is started rotating. When an empty channel in the cylinder approaches the loading point a projection on the top of the sliding weight in that channel trips a trigger on the loader, thereby releasing a spring which throws a bolt up into contact with the loader driving mechanism, which causes the loader cam shaft to make one revolution. As the cam shaft starts revolving the lifter cam raises the lifter arm, which lifts the sliding weight high enough to allow a line of dead type to enter the channel beneath the weight; the plunger cam then moves the plunger arm and plunger forward, the plunger pushing a line of dead type from the end of the galley into the channel. The further movement of the shaft causes the cam to return the plunger and lifter arm to position of rest. As the lifter arm lowers it leaves the sliding weight resting on top of the line just loaded into the channel. The pressure of the weight holds the line in the channel and accelerates the dropping of the type when a character reaches its channel in the setter cylinder. As the plunger withdraws, the column of dead type in the galley moves ahead, bringing the succeeding line in position to be loaded into the next empty channel.

NO INTERRUPTION OF DISTRIBUTION.

The instant that the sliding weight is raised by the lifter arm the trigger is released and returns to position of rest, simultaneously setting

... THE ...

Northern Bank

HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG

Capital Authorized	-	-	\$2,000,000
Capital Paid Up	-	-	\$1,175,000
Reserve Fund	-	-	50,000

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The Edmonton News Co., Ltd.

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**Are you going to use any
Wall Paper this Spring?**

in position a connected part which, as the loader cam shaft completes its revolution, withdraws the driving bolt from contact with the driving mechanism, thus stopping the loader, which then remains stationary until the continued rotation of the cylinder brings the projecting lug on the sliding arrangement into contact with the trigger. The various movements of the loading mechanism are performed in the intervals between the steps or forward movements of the cylinder, so that loading and distributing proceed simultaneously. The loader acts quietly, and its parts are so constructed that the type is not subjected to any strain or injury.

If loaded matter is being distributed the plunger is adjusted, by a very simple arrangement, to pull the leads; as it recedes after having carried a line of type into the distributor channel the plunger withdraws the lead and drops it into a box hanging below the loader. As they drop into the lead box the leads pile up in proper order for use in the leading mechanism on the justifier.

The distributing cylinder is not delayed by loading, but rotates at its normal speed. If every channel in the distributing cylinder should be empty when it is started, the loader would fill them all in three quarters of a minute. In practice, however, there are generally not more than three or four lines to be loaded in each revolution of the cylinder.

The lower case letters and other characters most frequently used are located in channels in the lower cylinder directly in front of the operator, and as they become filled or emptied the operator stops or starts the distributor by moving a conveniently located lever. When the dead type galley becomes empty it is the work of but a moment to take it off and substitute a full galley of either leaded or solid matter.

The sorts distribute into the channels of the lower cylinder in about the proportion needed by the operator. This depends to some extent upon the character of the matter which is being set and distributed; no provision is made for quickly removing from their channels in the lower cylinder any sorts which distribute faster than required, or for replenishing the supply of those which do not distribute rapidly enough. Gallies for containing a reserve supply of the sorts are kept in a cabinet set with the machine.

THE SETTER AND ITS KEYBOARD.

On the setting mechanism is a key board with ninety keys—one for each channel in the cylinder—each key being connected by levers and wires with a small plunger at the bottom of the channel containing the character that it represents. The front end of the plunger rests immediately behind the foot of the bottom type in its channel, the point of the plunger being thinner than this type. When a key is depressed on the keyboard, its corresponding plunger is moved forward, carrying one type out ahead of it. The keys work very lightly, a touch of the finger will depress them, and their action is practically instantaneous.

The plunger ejects the type upon the upper surface of a rapidly revolving disc which encircles the bottom of the cylinder, its upper surface being on a level with the bottom of the channels, and the disc carries the type around to the right hand side of the machine, where a guide deflects the type off the disc on to a travelling flat belt, running parallel with the edge of the disc at this point, by which the type is carried forward to a point directly back of the keyboard. About halfway between where the type leave the disc and the point to which they are conveyed by the belt, is a little device called the separator, consist-

ing of two rolls revolving in an opposite direction to the motion of the belt. There is just space enough between the two rolls to permit the free passage of a single type. If the operator plays two type which reach the separator side by side, one passes between the rolls, the other being held back until the channel is clear, when it follows into the packer.

After passing the separator the type are guided to what is called the packer. On entering the packer the type run upon a cam, by which they are lifted; a roller, bearing on a piece called the hook, which is pressed forward by a spring, holds the type lightly against the inner wall of the channel. A part known as the hammer now pushes against the foot of the type and carries it forward to proper position. The packer is capable of handling over six hundred type a minute. Type succeed each other in the parades, forming words in a continuous line, which extends across the back of the keyboard, the face of the type in this line being in view and in convenient reach of the operator.

THE METHOD OF JUSTIFICATION.

At the left of the key board is the mechanism for justifying, and the "type way" through which the long line passes leads to this, the type in the line now being on its feet. When the long line has filled the type way, the operator, who is seated on a chair which is supported by an arm attached to the base of the machine, swings on the chair round to the left, and, with a small instrument known as a "grab," which is held in the left hand, separates from the long line enough matter to practically fill a line of the width of the column being set. Between each word in the line a three em space was played from the keyboard. The operator increases or reduces the width of these spaces enough to properly justify the line, reading the line at the same time, and correcting any errors which may have been made in setting. It is thus possible to produce matter remarkably clean and free from errors. Any errors which may be over-looked and appear in the proof are corrected just as in hand set matter, and without delaying the machine.

A convenient feature in the justifying mechanism is that the spaces and quads distribute directly into boxes within easy reach when justifying. These sorts return to the point where they are needed without handling or attention from the operator, and will distribute properly regardless of which end is up or which side around the operator inserts them in the line when justifying.

On top of the line "pusher," which carries the line of type into the galley, is a receptacle for leads. The mechanism is so arranged that a supply of leads can be quickly be inserted, and being in full view, the operator can tell when the supply is becoming exhausted and replenish it as required without disturbing any other part of the machine. If the matter being set is to be leaded, the operator turns a small button to position for leading and a lead is delivered behind each line as the line pusher carries it into the galley. If more than one lead is required between the lines, the thumb lever is held out and the pusher will continue to deliver leads until the desired number has been obtained. If the matter is to be set solid, the position of the button is reversed, and the line pusher will convey the lines into the galley without delivering any leads. This device is of great convenience, and as the operator is relieved from inserting leads between the lines by hand the output of the machine is thus increased.

Having justified the line the operator touches a thumb lever located

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By-Law No. 93

A By-law to amend By-law 242 of the Town of Edmonton, the same being a by-law to amend and consolidate as amended certain by-laws relating to the prevention of fire.

The Municipal Council of the City of Edmonton duly assembled enacts as follows:

1. Section 2 of the said by-law No. 242 is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:

(2) For the purpose of this by-law fire limits are hereby fixed and established within the City of Edmonton as follows:

"Commencing at the intersection of Jasper Avenue with the east limit of Namau Avenue, thence north along the East limit of Namau Avenue to the south limit of Rice street, thence westerly along the south limit of Rice street, following the bends in said street to McDougall street, thence north along the West limit of McDougall street to the south limit of Elizabeth street, thence westerly along the south limit of Elizabeth street to First street, thence in a south westerly direction to a point where the south limit of Athabasca Avenue meets the west limit of First street, thence westerly along the south limit of Athabasca Avenue to Fourth street, thence south on the east limit of Fourth street, H.B.R. to the lane in the rear of the lots facing on south limit of Jasper Avenue, thence easterly along the said lane to east limit of Second street H.B.R. thence southerly along Second street to College Avenue extension, thence easterly along the north limit of College Avenue extension and College Avenue to the east limit of McDougall street, thence south along the east limit of McDougall street to the brow of the high bank, thence easterly along the brow of high bank to the east limit of Namau Avenue produced, thence northerly along the easterly limit of Namau Avenue produced to the place of beginning.

2. This by-law shall come in force on the 1st day of June A.D., 1907.

Done and passed in Council this 26th day of April A.D., 1907.

(Signed) W. A. Griesbach, Mayor.

(Signed) F. M. C. Crosskill, Secretary Treasurer.

(Continued on page 16)

CITY MESSENGER SERVICE

Messages PROMPTLY Delivered
to all parts of the City
McDOUGAL ST. NORTH (Just off Jasper) PHONE 110



The dainty little girl, who in the jingle we used to read at school, asked her mater one night to call her early the next morning as she was to be "Queen of the May," wouldn't have had such exuberant spirits if she had lived in the year of grace, 1907. "Just wake me" she would have said "in time to get down before the breakfast gets cold; and tell dad to put on an extra big fire in the furnace before he goes to bed." And as for the ceremony which in the poem she anticipated with such feelings of pleasure, this year, if it had come off at all, it would certainly have been a frost. If the May Queen turned up at all, she would have worn her furs, and when the dance around the pole began she would, if she were acquainted with Abe Lincoln's philosophy have doubtless remarked as she shivered in the center of the ring: "If it weren't for the honor of the thing, I'd sooner dance."

On all sides I hear curses being levelled at the climate. The language in some cases is strong, in others mild, but it all amounts to the same thing. Some of the greatest profanity is that which is given the least forcible expression to. Naturally those who have just arrived are the loudest complainers. The young Britisher tells us what things would be like just now at home and that immigration officers are the worst liars that ever came down the pike. But let him read the accounts of the proceedings at the Colonial Conference and note what raw, miserable weather has attended the whole gatherings. Young Brother Jonathan adds his wail to

the chorus. But even down as far as Texas, they have had snow and sleet across the border. Then the fellow from "down East" chips in. But he is silenced sooner than others, for our information regarding the weather in the East is most complete. Here is a despatch which I hope he will scan very carefully:

Toronto, May, 4.—A snowfall was general throughout Ontario last night, from one and a half to six inches being reported from various parts of the province. Kingston reports six inches snowfall during the night and from St. Catharines fruit district comes a report of several inches. Toronto mercury fell from 60 degrees at sunset last night to 32 degrees early this morning and over an inch of snow fell.

Is Sunny Alberta such a bad country after all? For well on two months the Edmonton rink has been given up to roller skating. Yet on the evening of May 1, a hockey match was played at Miniwaki, near Ottawa.

Of course all this doesn't afford much comfort, when your teeth are chattering, but it is quite possible by the time that this reaches my readers, Summer will be here in all its glory, and they will all be saying that positively there is no part of the world that they would sooner live in than that splendid domain over which Alberta, the lady of the sunshine, presides.

A happy event recently occurred in an Edmonton home. Everything went merry as a marriage bell, until the doctor's bill arrived. The head of the house was thrown into a very bad humor and talked a great deal about no encouragement being given to a man to build up his country. One day his little girl brought up the ever-recurring subject.

"Who brought us little brother, papa?" she asked.

"The doctor, dear."

"Mrs. Robinson said it was the stork."

"Well there is some resemblance," was the reply. "Our doctor certainly presents a bill like a stork's."

The Old Ottawans have formed an Association in Edmonton. I presume in view of the revelations that have taken place in the Dominion capital of late, that the object of the Association is to celebrate the deliverance of the members out of the city of temptation. How would it do for them to call themselves "Brands plucked from the Burning!"

John Mitchell the President of the United Mine Workers, has been undergoing surgical treatment in an Illinois hospital. That's one time the operators put it over John.

In "The Causeries of the Grand Club," an English magazine discourse of certain stories told by prominent Canadian and attributes the following to Hon. W. S. Fielding:

"Once," said a Western politician, whom Mr. Fielding knew, "I was making a long journey on horseback across the prairie. It was winter and bitterly cold. As it grew dark, I was startled by the sound of other footsteps in my rear and a moment later a hand was laid on my broncho's bridle. I turned and beheld an Indian. 'White man,' said he 'give Injun drink of whiskey and Injun give white man blanket.' Oh, think of it, gentlemen—think of this wild, free, untutored child of the forest ready to barter his warm blanket for a single mouthful of strong drink! It was awful. I shook my head and urged my broncho on faster. But the Indian again spurred alongside and cried, 'If white man give Injun drink, Injun give white man saddle and blanket.' Oh, my friends, such depravity was terrible! But it was not all. When I refused, he offered his blanket, saddle and horse for a single drink of whiskey." At this a rough man in the audience could restrain himself no longer. "Well," he cried, "why didn't you give him a drink of whiskey?" "What!" thundered the orator. "Give that blamed Cree a drink of whiskey and me with thirty miles to go and only half a pint!"

A FLATTERING ILLUSION.

I thank you for the flowers you sent, she said,
And then she pouted, blushed and drooped her head.
Forgive me for the words I spoke last night;
The flowers have sweetly proved that you are right.
Then I forgave her, took her hand in mine,
Sealed her forgiveness with the old old sign;
And as we wandered through the dim lit bowers,
I wondered who had really sent the flowers.

—New York Tribune.

An editor down in Kansas recently found it necessary to warn a care-

less reporter to write nothing unless he knew it to be correct. Later in the day the reporter handed in a society item as follows: "It is rumored that Mrs. Smith, who claims to reside on South Chestnut street, gave a so-called dinner party to a number of her alleged friends. Mrs. Smith asserts that they all had a good time. In the progressive epoch feature which followed the dinner, Mrs. Brown, who claims to be the wife of Postmaster Brown, was successful."

"This last article of yours is pretty well done."

"It ought to be. The editor boiled it down and the critics roasted it."

The "seeing London" automobile rolled out of Piccadilly in the direction of Hyde Park.

"That, ladies and gentlemen," shouted the guide as they passed an ancient edifice surrounded by a high brick wall—"that is the town house of the Duke of Dea, one of our largest landed proprietors."

The eyes of the beautiful American on the back seat were illuminated with sudden interest.

"Who landed him?" she cried.

"Do you think a person can be both rich and happy?"

"I don't know, but I'm willing to be used for experimental purposes." Markets

INTEREST QUARTERLY

Hereafter interest on Savings Accounts with this Corporation will be paid or added to the account and compounded

FOUR TIMES A YEAR

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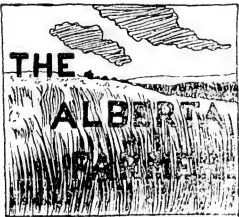
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\$125 to \$150 each

Lots 50 x 145 feet

TERMS: ONE QUARTER CASH, BALANCE 4, 8 and 12 MONTHS

Aylwin & Co., Limited, The **Heiminck Block**
Edmonton



The Saturday News is the official organ of the Alberta Farmers' Association, but the latter is only responsible for the views which are expressed in this department of the paper. While the publishers are thoroughly in sympathy with the objects of the A.F.A., it is manifestly unfair to ascribe opinions which are expressed in other parts of the paper, dealing for the most part with matters which have no direct connection with agriculture and which would reasonably be expected to give rise to controversy, either to the officers or to the members of the Association.

The officers of the A.F.A. are as follows:

President Joshua Fletcher; Vice-President, Thomas H. Woolford, Cardston; Secretary - treasurer, W. F. Stevens, Clover Bar; Directors, George A. Ball, Strathcona; Rice Sheppard, Strathcona; Henry Jamieson, Red Deer; George MacDonald, Olds; T. W. Harris, Raymond; E. N. Barker, Cardston.

OBJECTS OF THE A. F. A.

(Extract from the constitution of the Alberta Farmers' Association.) This Association is not a political organisation nor does it purpose endorsing the policy of any political party nor the candidature of any politician and the object of the Association shall be—

- (1) To forward the interests of the producers of grain and live stock in every honorable and legitimate way.
- (2) To hold meetings for the discussion of subjects pertaining to the production of grain and live stock, and the best means of marketing the same.
- (3), To encourage the production of superior varieties of grain, and the breeding and rearing of improved stock.
- (4) To encourage the establishment of industries which will give the producer greater facilities for marketing his produce.
- (5) To obtain by united effort profitable and equitable prices for farm produce.

(6) To watch legislation relating to the farmers' interests, particularly that affecting the marketing and transportation of farm produce.

(7) To suggest to Parliament from time to time as it is found necessary through duly appointed delegates, the passing of any new legislation to meet changing conditions and requirements.

Freight rates per bushel on wheat, oats and barley from the following points to Fort William and Port Arthur.

Via C.N.R.—

From	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Edmonton -			
Strathcona -			
Fort Saskatchewan -	15.00	8.50	12.00
Vegreville -			
Vermilion -	14.40	8.16	11.52
Lloydminster -			
Morinville -	15.60	8.84	12.48
Stoney Plain -			

Via C.P.R.—

From	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Edmonton -			
Strathcona -			
Wetaskiwin -	15.00	8.5	12.00
Red Deer -			
Didsbury -			
Calgary -	14.4	8.5	12.00
Okotoks -	15.00	8.84	12.48
Macleod -	14.4	8.5	12.00
Pincher Creek -	15.00	8.84	12.48
Lethbridge -	13.8	8.16	11.52
Raymond -	17.4	10.2	14.4
Cardston -	18.00	10.54	14.88
Clareholm -	15.00	8.84	12.48
High River -	15.00	8.84	12.48
Stettler -	16.20	9.18	12.96
Daysland -	16.20	9.18	12.96

The terminal elevators charge ½ cent. per bushel for elevating and cleaning including the first 15 days storage, and ¼ cent. per bushel for storage during each succeeding 30 days or part thereof.

The rule of the trade is that the shipper is allowed ten days free storage, that is to say, if he sells his product within ten days of its entry into storage, the buyer pays the storage, after that time the storage is paid by the shipper. The additional charges are forty cents, and twenty five cents, respectively, per car for grading and weighing. When advances are made by commission men it is customary to charge at the rate of 6 per cent on these advances from the time they are made until sale is effected on behalf of the shippers.

A LETTER FROM MR. FLETCHER.

The Saturday News is in receipt of the following letter from Mr. Joshua Fletcher, President of the Alberta Farmers' Association, dated at Belfast, Ireland, April 15:

One of the largest industries of Ireland is that carried on by the Belfast Rope Works Co., Ltd.,

500 Happy Homes

in Edmonton, in whose bread chests will be found OUR BREAD.

Is our bread in your home to-day? If not, call around and have it sent up at once.

Don't get into the rut of thinking that because you have been taking one kind of bread for five years, you must do so until the Millennium! You may be ruining your digestion in this way.

Just try us for a week. We don't ask much. We're sure of this: If you don't like our bread it will be because you can't appreciate clean, fresh, well-baked wholesome food. Enough said.

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whose premises are situated in that busy portion of Belfast on the County Down side of the river Lagan in the district known as Ballymacarrett. This business was established over thirty years ago by Mr. W. H. Stiles, who was for many years Managing Director, and under whose management the industry has grown to such large proportions.

The buildings are of red brick and cover an area of over forty five acres. The office staff alone consists of about one hundred and fifty persons, and the factory employees number three thousand, and the business is the largest of its kind in the world.

The product of this establishment includes all kinds of rope, cord, twine, and fishing nets and very special attention is given to the manufacture of binder twine. In this connection the manager stated to the writer that he hoped soon to be able to place different grades of twine on the market of Western Canada at a price running from nine to twelve cents, and they would be prepared to sell direct to the farmer or the Farmers' Association with freight prepaid.

The wonderful machines used in the immense factory are made chiefly in England and Scotland, much of it coming from Glasgow. The power to drive this large amount of machinery is supplied by two engines, one a horizontal three hundred horse power, and the other a triple expansion marine pattern of two thousand five hundred horse power.

The material used is Manilla, Russian and Italian hemp and Irish grown flax, and there is considerable cotton used making cotton twine and small rope.

The Russian hemp and Manilla are used in the various sizes of rope and binder twine. The Italian hemp is used to make the hard light colored cords. Those used for windows are plaited instead of twisted, the machine that plaits a rope or cord is certainly a curiosity. The Irish flax is used to make fine hard, strong and high priced lines, such as fishing lines. One line of this class is so fine that three hundred and sixty feet weigh but an ounce. Nets for river and stream fishing and all others the mesh of which is uniform in size are machine made, but certain kinds of nets requiring a variety of sizes in the mesh are made by hand. The hand workers become very expert in this.

One of the most interesting pieces of machinery is that which puts the twine into balls, but it runs so fast one can hardly tell what it is doing until the ball is made. The store houses and packing rooms give one a comprehensive view of the mammoth concern. There is a yarn store room with an area of thirty thousand square feet, while the twine store and packing rooms have a floor space of twenty thousand feet which is more than doubled in capacity by the shelves.

The most distressing feature of the whole thing is the intensity of the labor of this vast number of men, women and children. They must start at half past six in the morning, at eight o'clock they get three quarters of an hour for breakfast, and three quarters of an hour at noon, and work till six p.m. For all these hours flesh and blood is pitted against the tireless machines. Many of the employees reside near the works and belong to families nearly the whole of whom are here employed. Others live at a distance and ride on the popular penny tram and for these, some meals are supplied on the premises. Being shown through any of these immense factories of the Old World one may be pardoned if he stops and asks himself, Was negro slavery a crime and is it not possible that the white slavery of today is worse? The negro of the past was valued as we value a horse and was cared for accordingly, but the white slave

of today receives no such care or attention as the machine which drives him or her from morning till night. We demand these goods at the lowest possible cost and this is the penalty human nature must pay.

THE MEETING AT ERSKINE.

Preparations for the first annual meeting of the Central Alberta Stock Growers' Association will be held at Erskine, June 5th and 6th are well under way.

The program promises to be especially strong, consisting of speakers well up in Dominion politics, prominent rail road officials, notable cattle men from the United States and members of the Canadian agricultural press. The meeting will be held at the outskirts of the town, on the shore of a beautiful little lake, which will be well stocked with boats. The evening of each day will be devoted to sports and music. It is to be a picnic affair. Every one, whether or not members of the Association, is cordially invited to attend and bring their tents, lunch baskets and blankets. A comfortable tent furnished for the use of the press will be provided. There will be a reception and rest tent for ladies. Ship your tents, properly labelled, not later than June 1st, and you will find them pitched ready for occupancy on your arrival. Full program later.

A.F.A. NEW BRANCHES FORMED.

A large and representative gathering of farmers in the Lavoy district greeted the President and Secretary of the Vegreville branch of the A.F.A. in Avon schoolhouse on April 29th. James J. Stanton addressed the farmers in fitting terms and pointed out the necessity of all farmers being organized, as they were the only class of people who were not able to protect their interests, etc. Mr. Balaam gave good advice and pointed out the splendid work that Vegreville branch had been able to do. For one thing he urged all to take the official organ if they intended to organize. It was unanimously decided to form a branch called the Lavoy branch of the A.F.A. W. Withers was unanimously elected President, J. W. Suddaby, Vice president; J.T. Neil, secretary; Directors H. Nadeau, W. Wilson, J. Killorn, J. Fahy, A. A. Rode, J. H. Archambeault.

Later Mr. Balaam spoke at some length regarding noxious weeds and pointed out the necessity of early cultivation to start the weeds. He produced some samples of weeds that were growing in the district and stated that it was up to the farmers themselves to stop the evil.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded the organizers and the meeting adjourned till Saturday 11th.

Roused to action by the visit of Mr. W. F. Stervens to Streamstown, a large enthusiastic gathering of farmers met at the house of Mr. T. E. Law on April 6th to form a branch of the Alberta Farmers' Association. Mr. W. Shaw of Marwayne presided, and after discussing the need of such an association the meeting proceeded to organize a branch, electing the following officers: President, J. Campbell; vice president, T. E. Law; directors, Rev. Smythe, W. W. Shaw, B. Booth, J. N. Swift, W. J. Wilson, and H. N. Gowans; secretary treasurer, W. H. Tompkins. Over twenty joined at the first meeting, and there is every prospect of forming a strong branch of the Association.

CANADA AND ARGENTINE COMPARED.

In view of the comparisons which are often made between the agricultural possibilities of Canada and the Argentine Republic, the following from the Saskatoon Phoenix has not a little interest:

(Continued on page 18)

The Home of the Saturday News.

(Continued from page 13)

beside the galley. The thumb lever releases a pawl which engages with a ratchet on a rotating wheel under the keyboard. In one revolution of the wheel, the rule which stands behind the type line is drawn down below it, while a line pusher comes up in front of the line and pushes it into the galley which rests on a support behind a rule. The pusher then returns to its position of rest, and the rule comes back into position ready to support the succeeding line while it is being justified, the whole movement of these parts occupying but a moment.

OPERATOR'S NEEDS ALL ANTICIPATED.

When a galley has been filled it is removed from the support by moving back a latch, and an empty galley substituted. When news matter is being set galleys of special width are used and the type in such galleys is all locked up ready for proving when removed from the machine. Beside the justifier, and within easy reach, is a partitioned shelf for containing rules, dashes, heads, etc. Every requirement of the operator had been anticipated and conveniences provided by which the work can be accomplished without inconvenience or loss of time.

It is probable that a Mormon meeting house will be erected in Lethbridge.

Rev. Frank Pattison has assumed the Baptist pastorate at Oilds.

A most successful poster show was held last week in the Medicine Hat Opera House for the benefit of the building fund of St. Baranbar.

The Cypress Club property in Medicine Hat has been sold to H. L. Tweed.

A Lethbridge despatch says: A serious condition has arisen in connection with the ranching industry in this district, and the poise find themselves practically powerless. Many settlers have come here with herds of unbranded cattle and they have been the means of stimulating the zeal of the cattle rustler, who is ever present. The modus operandi of the latter is very simple. The cattle rustler rides the range with a running iron strapped to his saddle and generally in stormy weather and picks up the unbranded cattle and more often calves which have arrived at the age to be easily weaned from their mothers. It is a work of a few minutes from these experts to rope the calf and drive it to some place where it is held till it would not be claimed by the mother, or recognised by the owner. The police have warned all settlers to have their cattle branded. They are also of the opinion that the use of running irons should be prohibited and a penalty imposed on anyone carrying them.

OUR CLUBBING OFFERS.

The Saturday News has a standing arrangement with other publications which allows its readers the opportunity to secure a very large amount of excellent reading matter at a small cost. Here are our offers:

The Saturday News for one year	\$1.50
The Saturday News, the Montreal Family Herald and Weekly Star	\$2.15
All these with the Farmers' Manual and Veterinary Guide	2.30
The Saturday News	2.25
With Weekly Globe	2.30
With Saturday Globe	2.30
With Daily Globe	3.35
With Montreal Daily Witness	2.80
With Weekly Witness	2.00
With World Wide	2.20
With Northern Messenger	1.75
With Winnipeg Weekly Free Press	1.90
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The Edmonton
Pantorium

The Mirror

(Continued from page 11)
HOME AND SOCIETY

To London Town from Babylon
The pageant of the world goes by!
For you, for you, I pause and con-
A Stander-by.

Merry Christmas and please can anyone remember just what an ordinary, every-day Summer should look like? What costume is considered correct in the merry month of May, and who was foolish enough to suggest spring suits and summer head gear? For weeks we have paraded the airiest chapeaux, combined with our heaviest fur coats, and still the snow flies and Spring cometh not.

On Saturday the cricketers sallied down to the crease for the first practice of the season and, unimpaired of weather conditions, gaily curvetted around in their summer flannels, but even this challenge failed to bait the be-lated sprite. Entre nous I believe she is waylaid somewhere down the line of the C.P.R. along with a mountain of other freight, and needn't be expected until she actually arrives. Heigh-ho for an original climate! but who's willing to swap a common, normal Spring day for the sake of the novelty of a winter one in May?

Mrs. Dr. Harrison leaves early next week for an extended visit to Victoria, where it is hoped the bracing sea air will effect a complete restoration to perfect health after her severe illness.

The Misses Hudspeth of Port Hope who have been such popular visitors at the Capital this winter, leave some time next week on their return journey. I believe they expect to visit friends in Winnipeg en route.

Mrs. Lynde, Mrs. Cross's mother, will keep her daughter's reception days, the first and second Fridays of the month.

Mrs. St. George Jollett was the hostess at an exceedingly jolly dance on Friday evening an account of which I hope to give next week.

The opening of the golf season, which it was rumored, was to have taken place last Saturday, is again being whispered of as scheduled for this Friday. Personally I think a sleighing party has a much better chance of being pulled off, but then it's been a season of so many surprises and upsets one never knows, and it may just be that we'll have a fine day for a change.

The Westward Ho Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire are busily engaged disposing of tickets for their Bal Poudre on May the 23rd in the Thistle Rink. Judging from present prospects the dance should be the social event of the year, no pains being spared to have all the arrangements absolutely perfect. At least eight hundred guests are expected to be present; many from outside points having signified their intention of coming up for the evening.

The ladies only will go poudre, wearing their ordinary evening gowns, hair powdered, and, rouge and patches at their own discretion. The gentlemen (now please take notice) are not expected to vary their usual evening attire. Last year a great many foolish rumors went the rounds, to the effect that the men were expected to wear Colonial wigs, knee breeches, etc., and much confusion prevailed as a consequence.

Spectators may secure tickets for 25 cents at the door and the regular tickets are obtainable for two dol-

lars for gentlemen, and one dollar for a lady from the members of the Chapter and at the usual stores.

The new floor of the rink is perfection from a dancer's standpoint, an augmented orchestra will furnish special music, and all in all the Bal Poudre of '07 should be a magnificent success.

Mrs. Mercer's ladies Bridge party on Monday evening was one of the happy events that made the rather desolate days that have obtained during the last week at all bearable. Six tables indulged in the fascinating game, two really phenomenally high scores being made by Mrs. Harold Brunton and Mrs. Dawson who captured the exceedingly dainty prizes.

The cosy little home formed an attractive back-ground for the number of handsomely frocked women and pretty girls who fore-gathered at the various tables. The hostess wore a smartly tailored light skirt, with a lovely Baby Irish lace waist.

Mrs. Metcalfe, a charming visitor to town, was exquisitely gowned in mauve chiffon satin, beautifully fashioned and ornamented with berthe and reverses of Rose Point lace, touches of a deeper shade of velvet and handsome cut steel ornaments.

Mrs. Howard Douglas was a strikingly attractive figure, in a handsome black and white confection, with amethyst ornaments.

Miss Benson in the softest shade of pink crepe de chine, looked genuinely lovely; Miss Supple, a remarkably fine looking girl, with a perfect crown of lovely dark hair, was greatly admired in her dainty frock of cream crepe de chine.

Mrs. Brunton wore a beautiful gown of pale violet silk, the bodice having a berthe of the handsomest lace, with a design cleverly carried out in shimmering gold braid.

Miss Stevens, Mrs. Saunders's niece scored during the evening.

On Tuesday Mrs. Saunders' spacious home on Sixth street was the Mecca towards which a very large number of callers made their way at the ten hour to meet her visitors, Mrs. Douglas of Banff, and Miss Stevens of Ottawa. The three ladies of the house received at the entrance to the drawing room. The hostess handsomely gowned in rich black grenadine over taffeta, with berthe of lovely cream lace and diamond ornaments; Mrs. Douglas wearing a chic gown of black dotted chiffon over a dainty Dresden silk foundation which became her sparkling style of beauty to perfection. Miss Stevens completed the trio of prettily frocked women, her gown of beautifully embroidered white mull over pale blue silk being much admired.

(Continued on page 21)

BORN.

Blais—To Dr. and Mrs. Blais, Edmonton, a daughter, to whom the name of Marie Madeline Francoise has been given.

Dacre—At Strathcona on Thursday, May 2nd, to Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Dacre, a son.

Teel—At Medicine Hat, Alta., on April 19, to Mr. and Mrs. Arch. Teel, a son.

Macbean—At Medicine Hat, Alta., on Friday, April 26, to Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Macbean, a son.

MARRIED.

McLean—Locke—On the 9th February, at Calgary, by the Rev. G. W. Kerby, Cecil Gower McLean to Ida Mr. Locke.

Hodson—Smart—At Otokoks, on Saturday, April 27th, by the Rev. W. G. James, Samuel R. Hodson, of Otokoks, eldest son of the late Robert Lester Hodson, formerly of the Irish Land Commission, Dublin, Ireland, to Mary E. daughter of Thos. Smart, of Sherbourne Street, Toronto.

Burgess—Harmer—At St. Stephen's Church, Colchester, on April 27, by Rev. J. Mason, Mortimer Burgess of Strathcona to Muriel Edna Harmer of Hastings, England.

Olmstead—Jones—At the Methodist Parsonage, Vermilion, on Wednesday, May 1, by Rev. A. R. Aldridge, B.A., Malcolm Olmstead and Mrs. Ella Jones, all of Vermilion.

Denmark—Postle—At the Methodist parsonage Strathcona, on May 2nd by Rev. T. J. Johnston, M. A., B.D., Mr. Herbert Samuel Denmark, Strathcona and Miss Hilda Maud Postle, of Norwich, England.

Lavallee—Bertrand—At Morinville, on April 29 by Rev. Father Ethier, Gaspar Lavallee to Miss Helen Bertrand.

A. M. Grace, formerly of Lethbridge, has been appointed manager of the new Irrigation Company at Medicine Hat.

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Alberta Farmer

(Continued from page 16)

Joseph O'Gorman, the bluff and bold Irishman from South America who arrived in Saskatoon with his wife and family of eight, a little over a week ago, after three months' travelling, believes he will be well repaid for the many trials and heavy expenses of the trip by greater prosperity, comfort and security than could ever be his in the Argentine Republic. He expects several former friends and neighbors, well supplied with money, will follow him to Canada.

"It is colder here than in Argentina and I am glad of it, but it will take us some time to get used to it," said Mr. O'Gorman to a Phoenix reporter, who interviewed him in his temporary home in Riversdale, where he is waiting for a message to "come on and file" from his oldest son, Richard Thomas O'Gorman, now looking over land in the Lloydminster district.

"I spent thirty years in Argentina and was glad to leave the country, for all the troubles I've been through coming here," said Mr. O'Gorman.

"It was the locusts drove me away, eating up every green thing, but the farmers thought they could get the best of them, year after year, until we couldn't save enough of our crops to seed the ground next year. But even when the locusts stayed away, and that was about one year out of eight, the crops raised in the Alexandria Colony, province of Santa Fe did not begin to compare with the crops raised in Saskatchewan and Alberta. A yield of forty orobes of wheat per acre, which is about fifteen bushels, is considered high. Further south they raise better wheat. It was too hot in our district for the last wheat, and the soil is run out raising flax."

"When I first went to Argentina, heavy winds and terrible storms were so frequent the wheat crops did not stand much more show than they do now with the locusts. So everybody went into the flax raising business, and now they must quit that because flax is so hard on the soil."

"The country is fine for stock raising, but the price of land is so high that unless a man has a big sum of money to start in, he has to stay out. When I went to Argentina the land was worth \$500 a league, which is three miles square, or about half of your township here. Now this same land is selling for \$20,000 to \$30,000 a league."

THE PROVINCIAL IDEA IN LIVE STOCK SALES.

The Farmers' Advocate makes the following comment on what it terms the provincial idea of the live stock sales:

"The question has arisen, and has been debated in association meetings as recorded in these columns, to what extent provincialism should be given rein in the holding of live stock sales. The tendency at present in the Western provinces seems to be to put up the bars against the stockmen of neighboring provinces, for which there may have been at one time some justification, but which we believe the broader minded will agree is neither necessary nor advisable. One peculiar feature is that while the bars are up against sellers, such is not the case against buyers. The principle by which Governments are led to contribute grants to provincial live stock sales is that by so doing they aid the small farmer in his search for purebred stock. It will be admitted we think by all that the breeder of high class purebreds needs no such aid, many of the brightest minds in Canadian agriculture being found in the ranks of the live stock men. Unfortunately the idea has gotten abroad that Government, by extending financial aid to public sales, designs to

aid the breeder of live stock, unless they cull stuff. We believe that such is a mistaken idea and should be speedily corrected. If a man holds a private sale, he knows well the penalty for putting inferior stuff before the auctioneer and we see no good reason for the use of Government funds to aid the carrying out of an idea economically unsound, and in addition a detriment to the cattle trade in the end, the fear that the removal of inter provincial restrictions would result in the dumping of inferior stuff on the market is not well founded, and may easily be avoided, but it looks bad, is inconsistent and weakens the contention of farmers and stockmen for a lower tariff, when they would erect a wall against the live stock of another province. This form of parish protectionist livestock regulations is unworthy of the industry, and we believe will be swept away once the breeders consider the matter thoroughly. Competition among live stock breeders is absolutely necessary if the standards accepted as correct are to be maintained or bred up to. Argentina has made a practice of buying the best cattle and to-day bids fair to distance all competitors in the race for supremacy in the meat trade, and there should be no hindrance placed in the way of Western breeders of commercial cattle securing the much needed improved blood."

THE BEEF COMMISSION.

The Beef Commission has finally taken shape. A preliminary meeting to arrange details will be held at Medicine Hat on the 13th of May.

Of the four provinces which first signified their intention to investigate this question, only two are standing by their first convictions, namely Alberta and Manitoba.

Sittings of the Commission will be held at various places throughout the two provinces, to hear evidence from the producer, the dealer, the transporter and the consumer, and any others from whom information may be derived.

In the choice of places for these sittings the object will be to distribute them as well as possible, so as to cover the whole of the interested territory and give the Commissioners an opportunity to hear evidence from every district affected. It is probable that the following places in Alberta will be chosen: Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Macleod, Pincher Creek, High River, Calgary, Innisfail, Lacombe, Edmonton, and Vermilion. If there are other places which feel that their districts should be favored with a sitting it would be as well for them to inform the Minister of Agriculture, Edmonton, and the request will be considered.

Farmers of the A.F.A. ATTENTION!

We have prepared a special circular for farmers in regard to **Life Insurance** and shall be pleased to forward same on request.

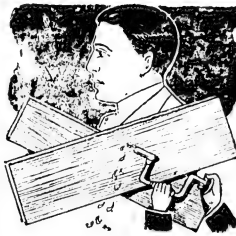
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You must pay someone for the service of handling your grain. The Company will employ part of the profits of the business in spreading the organization, improving conditions and developing markets; the balance of profits will be available in the payment of dividends on paid up capital. Take a share and get your neighbours as shareholders if possible; If not try and induce them to patronize the Company. Write for shipping instructions if you have never shipped before.

Bill your grain to the order of the **Grain Growers' Grain Co.**, at Fort William or Port Arthur, according as you are in the Canadian Pacific or Canadian Northern railway system. Write across the bill "Advise Grain Growers' Grain Company, 5 Henderson Block, Winnipeg."

THE A. F. A. SECURES RELIEF FOR THE COWLEY FARMER.

In February last Mr. Stevens received a complaint from the branch at Cowley stating that the express rate on milk had been raised, and that as dairying is largely followed in that district the new rate would fall heavily on the farmers there. The matter was placed in the hands of Mr. Warner, chairman of the Legislative Committee of the A.F.A. who sought the aid of the Hon. W. T. Finlay in the matter. Word has been received that the old rate would be restored and that steps were being taken to have the milk of that district handled by local freight. If this is completed, the farmers of Cowley will obtain a still lower rate.

HOGS IN CALGARY AND EDMONTON.

We notice that the price of live hogs as quoted in Calgary is 7 1-2 per lb; in Edmonton it is 6 1-4. This presents a problem in proportion which might be taken in connection with the article by Mr. Stevens in last week's issue. If it require 1 1-4 per lb to take hogs over 200 miles of prairie, how much will it require to take them over 600 additional miles of mountains? We haven't taken the time to figure it out, but we see at a glance that it would put prices down to the good old figures we were receiving when Alberta had hogs to export.

THE FREIGHT RATE ON GRAIN.

On April 12th, the Secretary of the A.F.A. received a letter from the secretary of the Ontario Farmers' Association saying that a rise of 34c. per cwt had been announced in the rates for transporting grain from Ontario points to the sea board and that the new arrangement might affect the rate on wheat passing through Ontario and Quebec from the Northwest.

Mr. Stevens immediately wrote Dr. McIntyre M.P. and requested that gentleman to take the matter up and if it affected Ontario only, to co-operate with the members from that province and demand that good reason be shown why the rise should be made; if it affected the north-west, to take the initiative in getting the members from Alberta and Saskatchewan to oppose it. Mr. Stevens is in receipt of the following from Judge Killam to Dr. McIntyre:

Office of the Chief Commissioner.
Montreal, April 27th, 1907.
Wilbert McIntyre, Esq., M.P.
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. McIntyre,—Your letter of 25th April, enclosing letter of Mr. W. F. Stevens, secretary of the Alberta Farmers' Association, in reference to an alleged increase in freight rates on grain, was forwarded to me here.

I am not personally aware whether or not there has been any such increase in rates. Under the Railway Act, railway companies are authorised to make special tariffs without submitting them for the approval of the Board of Railway Commissioners, provided the rates are not higher than the standard tariff rates previously approved by the Board; and these special tariffs may be changed from time to time, with the same limitation, as the railway companies may elect, although even the special tariffs are always subject to alteration by the Board, if the rates charged appear to be unjust or unreasonable or otherwise contrary to the provisions of the statute. These special tariffs are filed from time to time, and do not come under the notice of the members of the Board, who could not possibly manage to maintain observation over them on account of their number. We must usually rely on attention being called to them by interested parties or through some special incident.

I will make enquiry of our Traffic Officer as to whether any new grain tariffs have recently been filed, and, if so, whether they include increased rates; and direct that you be informed of the result. Yours truly

A. C. Killam.

Mr. Stevens is in receipt of another letter from the Secretary of the Ontario Farmers' Association saying that an investigation had been made into the matter and that the new rates would not apply to the north west.

In Mr. Stevens' article of last week, which incidentally, it might be said, has attracted attention far and wide, a transposition of type made nonsense of his reference to Hon. Mr. Cushing. The sentence should have read "The farmers look upon him as one of the ablest of Mr. Rutherford's very able cabinet ministers."

(Continued on page 21)

The Methodists of Red Deer decided to erect a \$30,000 church at the north west corner of Ross and Nan-ton avenues.

Miss Kingston, who was for two years matron at the Industrial school, has been appointed superintendent of the Memorial Hospital, Red Deer.

The firm of O'Brien and Burgess, barristers, notaries, etc., Wetaskiwin, have dissolved. Capt. O'Brien will carry on the business in his own name and Mr. Burgess will shortly move to Camrose.

Rev. L. Kindall, who has been in charge of St. George's Church, Stettler, for eight months past, has left for Cornwall, England, where he has been presented with a living.

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The Week in Calgary

As Reviewed by the Correspondent of the Saturday News

The Gravity Water System A Great Municipal Undertaking.—The City's Extended Plans.—The Guyatt Case at Ponoka.

With the full approval of nearly all its members, the city council has decided to submit to the ratepayers at an early date a bylaw to raise \$540,000 for the purpose of building, equipping and maintaining a gravity water system.

At last Calgary has a project before it that it is going to take seriously. The "holdest held his breath for a time" when the matter came to a head in the council chamber. There was no opposition—open, at least—though one alderman thought that the council were not yet sufficiently informed on the matter. Everyone seemed to realize the importance of securing an adequate water service. But at the same time the thought seemed to be hitting the assembly that they were face to face with a very large undertaking. The sum proposed is probably the largest ever voted west of Winnipeg for any municipal purpose.

Upon one point especially in connection with the affair Calgary is entitled to congratulation. An abundant and pure supply of water can be had at reasonable cost by either of the systems which have been proposed. For direct pressure the source of supply would have been the Bow river, at Shaganappi; for the gravity system the Elbow is selected. Either would provide an ample supply for a city of millions, of pure, glacier-fed water.

In approving of the gravity system the council has followed the advice of experienced engineers, one of them, Mr. C. H. Mitchell, a man very prominent in the profession. The advantages of gravity over direct pressure are stated by these authorities to be many and great, and this opinion is endorsed by common sense. As for the cost, "gravity" has it in the end. After 17 years the yearly expenditure will be from \$13,000 to \$16,000 less per annum than for direct pressure. And, more important still, the gravity system may be depended upon, while with the other there is always the danger of a break down—which might happen at a very critical time, say in case of a large fire. It seems safe to predict that all this, will not turn down the recommendations of engineers and the approval of the city council and all others who have carefully looked into the matter.

Calgary's credit will be all right, even with the large item added to its debt account. This year's large undertakings—already voted on—include \$150,000 for city hall, \$120,000 for a municipal telephone system, \$250,000 for street railways, \$75,000 for waterworks and sewers, and a \$180,000 for parks and other purposes. With the gravity system a rough total of \$1,135,000 is reached. Add to this the previous debt of \$750,000 and the city is still well within the two million mark. And it must be borne in mind that Calgary has, by adopting the principle of municipal ownership in connection with the street railway, telephone and lighting systems, etc., not only shown itself to be abreast with the improved municipal economies of the day but provided assets which will save litigation and prove sources of large revenues in time to come. And moreover, with the present undertakings mater-

ialized Calgary's civic foundation will be well, truly and completely laid.

A real need in the city is an adequate isolation hospital. At present a serious condition of affairs exists. There are diphtheria and scarlet fever patients in the present building, which has accommodation for only two diseases, and there is an epidemic of measles in the city. This is entailing real hardship in many cases, especially where the patients are in boarding houses. When the city officials are making strenuous efforts to undertake its needs, it is uncharitable to offer criticism; at the same time everyone will acknowledge that a want such as this should have its advocates and receive attention.

Real estate is still rather quiet, but thorough enquiry reveals no slump and shows that a number of very satisfactory deals are being put through. Last week the building inspector issued permits for almost \$70,000 worth of buildings, nearly all of which are to be residences. A glance over the city from the heights gives an impressive idea of the city's growth. New houses in the first stages of construction are ready for the paint, and in all the intermediate stages, are very numerous. The growth is mainly in the southwest.

In theological circles a great deal of interest has been roused by the refusal of the council of Ponoka to ordain Mr. R. E. Guyatt, M.A., B.D., into the Baptist pastorate. Mr. Guyatt has a number of friends in this city, but apart from personal grounds, the action of the council has aroused severe and deserved criticism, both within and without the denomination affected.

Ralph Connor's "The Doctor" has given, in the story of Dick Boyle, not a fancied case but a thing which is happening all too frequently, and which reached the climax of absurdity at Ponoka the other day. The Christian character of the candidate was, as the council confessed, admirable; he has proved himself as a pastor, and is beloved by his church. Yet because he had not reached definite conclusions concerning two points of doctrine, neither of which are critical or have anything to do with a minister's fitness or success, and concerning which many men twice his age are yet perplexed, the candidate was refused, blacklisted in a manner, such that he will not recover from the effects in years, if ever; and the denomination to which he belongs will lose from Alberta one of its most promising, earnest and scholarly young men.

And, very naturally, the council which administered the black eye was thoroughly incompetent. Only one or two of its members know anything whatever of modern theology and its tendencies. One delegate, a minister not only prominent because of the church to which he ministers but because of his real scholarship and pronounced talents, voted for the ordination. Opposed to him was, for instance, one young whippersnapper of twenty or so, who has never spent a day in a theological class; and also a man whose theology was handed out to them in stereotyped form, already made, forty years ago, and which they accepted as absolutely final for all time.

What difference is there between this and the Pharisee of Jesus's day? The Pharisee of his time had a fixed system of theology, and they cast out from among them the one who taught that righteousness consisted not in the wholesale acceptance of Jewish theology but in the condition of the heart. Too many today, Pharisees of the twentieth century, are doing the same thing placing emphasis on the interpretations that the church men of the early centuries made of the Scriptures rather than on the life which those Scriptures sought to unfold.

It will be said that those who today quarrel with the so-called "Modern" theology (a theology really as old as the hills) are not animated with the personal hatred which filled the hearts of the ancient Pharisees. But was the action of these latter inspired only by personal antagonism? It is absurd to suppose that there were not many among them who acted purely from conscientious motives.

It is consoling to know that the tide of the broader and fuller interpretation and life which modern scholars are bringing cannot be kept back. It is resistless as the ocean, and is gathering force and sweeping all before it. The frank, unapologetic utterances of Dr. Jordan of Queen's University in this city, and the enthusiasm with which they were received, shows that the heaven is steadily working and will yet permeate the whole lump.

It is objected sometimes that the men who are doing the foremost work in the evangelization of the world are all men of the old school. This is not wholly true, but if it were, only a few years will be necessary to reverse that condition. The men who are in the firing rank have not had time as yet to study the newer books on the theory of their art; when they do get the time they will go back to the front and work just as effectively—yes, more effectively, than they do at present.

Preparations are being made for Calgary's fair, which begins July 9th. They are of an extensive character. Several thousand dollars will be spent in fitting up Victoria Park, providing additional stock buildings, etc. The directorate are sparing no effort to keep the fair up to its high standard.

Another college for Calgary has been announced. Mr. A. J. McArthur has donated a large site, splendidly located, to the Baptist denomination for college purposes. The Baptists have accepted the responsibility to establish college in the course of a few years.

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Victorian (turbine, 12,000 tons)	May 24
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Alberta Farmer

(Continued from page 19)

EDMONTON MARKETS

The wheat market has ruled strong and higher during the past week in sympathy with the advance in Winnipeg prices. Continued reports of damage to the winter wheat crop of the United States together with unfavorable weather for seeding in the north western states and Canada is responsible for the advance. There are also reports of unfavorable crop conditions in European countries. Local receipts very small. Coarse grains rule very firm with oats selling from 28 to 32 cents per bushel by the load on market square.

Elevator prices.

No. 1 Northern wheat 60 cents per bushel.

No. 2 Northern wheat 58 cents per bushel.

No. 3 Northern wheat 54 cents per bushel.

Lower Grades, 40 to 50 cents per bushel.

No. 2 White Oats, 25 cents per bush.

No. 3 White Oats 24 cents per bushel.

Feed Barley 27 to 30 cents per bush. Malting Barley, 30 to 40 cents per bush.

Average price malting barley 35 cents.

HAY.

Receipts of hay have been rather smaller and demand good. There was but one load on the market square on Friday noon.

Ruling prices about as follows:

Baled Hay in car lots—

Slough, \$10 to \$13 per ton.

Upland, \$14 to \$17 per ton.

Timothy, \$17 to \$20 per ton.

By the load on market square—

Slough, \$12 to \$18 per ton.

Upland, \$17 to \$20 per ton.

Timothy, \$20 to \$25 per ton.

Sheave Oats, \$8 to \$12 per ton.

Straw, \$4.00 to \$5 per load.

Coal, \$4.50 to \$5 per ton.

Flour, Retail.

Best patent flour has been advanced 10 cents per cwt. owing to the higher prices paid for wheat.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Prices quoted are average prices being paid to farmers in quantities.

Eggs.

Strictly fresh, 20 to 22c per doz.

Butter.

Fancy dairy, 1 pound prints, 30 to 33 cents per pound.

Good to choice dairy, 25 to 30 cents per pound.

Dairy in crocks and tubs, 18 to 20 cents per pound, creamery butter 30 to 35 cents per pound. Old butter, slow sale.

Potatoes.

There is a more active demand for potatoes with a small advance in prices.

Good potatoes selling around 40 cents per bushel.

LIVE STOCK

Fat cattle, live weight, 4c to 4 1-2c per pound; dressed, 6 1/2c to 7 1/2c per pound.

Live hogs, 6c to 6 1/2c per pound. Dressed, 8 1/2c per pound.

Live Sheep, 5 1-2 to 6 cents per pound.

Veal calves, dressed, 8 to 10 cents per pound.

POULTRY

Live Turkeys, 15 to 16 cents per pound. Dressed, 18 to 20 cents per pound.

Live chickens, 11 to 12 cents and a half per pound. Dressed, 15 to 17 cents per pound.

Old hens, live, 10 to 11 cents per pound.

Old hens, dressed 14 cents per pound.

WINNIPEG.

May 9, 1907.

The continuation of bug damage and cold dry weather on the winter wheat in Kansas and surrounding States and the cold backward weather in our own country and North Dakota, preventing progress in seeding the spring wheat has caused the market to be very strong this week. The crop prospects in Central Europe is showing worse and in Russia spring work is five weeks behind owing to cold weather. Prices have advanced 1 1/4 cents to 3 cents for the week. The oat market is firm and prices are 3-4 to 1-2 cents higher. Today's cash price: 1 Nor 83 1-4c; 2 Nor 80 1-4c; 3 Nor 77c. Futures may 83 1-4c; July 85 3-8 cents; Oct 86 3-8 cents; 2 White oats 38 1-4c; June 38 5-8 cents; July 38 7-8 cents.

Thompson Sons and Co.

Home and Society

(Continued from page 17)

Throughout the fine suite of rooms many fragrant cut flowers shed a delicious odor, making one think that Spring could really not be so far in the future, as the blustering weather would seem to augur. I thought the tea room one of the most attractive of the season, there being no end of smart frocks and lovely women, while the tea table itself was a picture, being done in pale yellow, a tall vase of magnificent yellow roses with smaller vases at the four corners, forming the floral decorations, and the glow from a large yellow shaded electrolier lending the crowning touch to the mise en scene.

Mrs. Almon did the honors of the tea table, while Mrs. Hislop served the ices, a bevy of pretty girls, among whom I noticed the Misses Hudspeth and Miss Mary Harris

assisted, and Mrs. Ewing made an indefatigable assistant hostess.

The perfection of a really enjoyable tea is that at which one may enjoy music, flowers, a cosy chat and the comforting brew, that women the world over, like best of all at the mystic hour of five.

Such was the little tea party that claimed Mrs. Sydney Woods as hostess on Wednesday, when needless to say everything was very well done, the hostess being beautifully gowned in pale pink chiffon, with a lovely lace over-dress of the hand-somest Battenburg, and looking as always the sweet and gracious chatelaine.

Miss Benson, who has been so much admired that one is at a loss to say anything new of her, never

(Continued on page 24)

Mark. P. Fillmore while confined to the police barracks at Fort Saskatchewan, succumbed to tuberculosis.

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Fancy Patent Flour

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You will be interested to know that we have placed in stock by far the most complete and thoroughly up-to-date range of the newest creations in Dress Muslins ever shown in the city.

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In plain white goods we show a big range of organdies, dimity, India linen, Persian lawn, mersileen, Irish linen, etc., in values that cannot be

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The Store That Sells For Lowest Prices

Memorandum of Agreement.

(Continued from page 8)

2. (a) The term "plant" or "gas plant" shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be interpreted to extend to and include all the property of the contractors, both real and personal, used in connection with the business to be carried on at Edmonton under the terms of this agreement.

(b) Standard Commercial Gas shall be gas the heat value of which shall not be less than FIVE HUNDRED (500) British Thermal Units per cubic foot, and the lighting value of which shall not be less than will maintain a luminance of fourteen candle power when burned in a Suggs London Argand Burner No. 1 burning 5 cubic feet per hour.

(c) The word "street" in the singular or plural number shall, wherever it occurs in this agreement be interpreted to extend and apply to and include any street or lane of the corporation, and with the permission of the council of the corporation any square, park, stream, bridge, or any public place over which the corporation has jurisdiction, in the singular or plural, as the case may require, and unless the context otherwise requires.

(d) And the words "council" and "commissioners" shall mean the council and commissioners as defined in the Edmonton charter.

(e) In the event of the discontinuance or abolition of the office of commissioners, the rights or duties by this agreement conferred upon or directed to be performed by them shall be vested in and be performed by such person or persons as may from time to time exercise the powers now vested in the commissioners under the Edmonton charter.

(f) The word "arbitration" shall mean an arbitration under the provisions of The Arbitration Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires.

3. The construction of the said plant shall commence within SIX (6) months from the date hereof and the work shall be proceeded with with all reasonable speed so that a gas plant sufficient for the then present needs of the city shall be in operation not later than the first day of December, 1908; Provided that unless the said construction is so commenced, proceeded with and completed, the privileges hereby granted shall at the option of the corporation cease and determine; Provided that such option shall not be exercised for failure to complete the said construction within the time limited when the causes of such failure are beyond the control of said contractor and are remedied within a reasonable time, the onus of proof of which shall in every case be upon the contractors.

3A. After the said 1st day of December, 1908, the said contractors shall operate the said plant continuously until the expiration of this agreement and in the event of the contractors allowing the said plant to become idle for the period of THREE (3) months, or for any successive periods aggregating FOUR (4) months, within a period of TWELVE (12) months, or failing to supply gas for such period or periods, then in any such case the privileges hereby granted to the contractors shall thereupon at the option of the corporation cease and determine; provided that such option shall not be exercised where the causes of such idleness or failure to supply gas are beyond the control of the contractors and that the same are remedied within a reasonable time, the onus of proof of which shall in every case be upon the contractors; and provided further that the council of the corporation may at any time by resolution revive the said privileges either unconditionally or upon such terms and conditions as may to such council seem expedient.

4. The corporation gives the contractors power and authority to undertake and complete such works as may be required to manufacture Artificial Gas by means of the latest and most improved methods and to distribute the same through, under or along such of or such parts of the streets of the city as may be approved by the Engineer of the corporation; for the purpose of constructing the same, to enter upon with all necessary appliances and workmen and to break up, dig, trench and use such of or such parts of the streets as may be approved as aforesaid; to take up, renew, alter or repair with the approval of the said Engineer all or any of the works as laid down and constructed; and to make with the approval of the said Engineer all necessary connections between the system of mains, pipes, and other works hereby authorized and any dwelling houses, shops, factories, or other places within the city.

5. It is the intention of this agreement that the works hereby authorized shall as far as possible be constructed on the lanes of the city rather than upon the streets and in no event will any plant be carried along or through any of the streets of the city paved with so-called permanent pavement, unless in the opinion of the Engineer such is absolutely necessary.

6. (a) Before any of the works hereby authorized are undertaken or commenced by the contractors, plans and profiles showing the character and extent thereof shall be furnished to the commissioners of the corporation and approved by them, (b) and the time and manner of the carrying out thereof shall at all times be under the joint control and supervision of the corporation Engineer and the Engineer of the contractors and in case of disputes differences shall be determined by the said Engineers and a third arbitrator to be agreed upon by said Engineers or if they fail to agree appointed by a judge of the Supreme Court of Alberta.

7. If the said works are not carried out according to the plans and profiles approved by the Commissioner of the Corporation, the said Engineer of the corporation shall have power to forbid the continuance of such works, and upon such prohibition the contractors shall forthwith cease the same and shall, if so directed by the said Engineer, place the streets in as good condition and state of repair as existed before the commencement of such works, and if they do not, the corporation may replace the same and charge the expense thereof to the contractors. And the said Engineer and the corporation shall have like powers whenever it is determined under the next preceding section that such works are being so carried out as to unnecessarily injure the streets or damage or inconvenience the citizens.

8. Upon the completion of any works hereby authorized, the contractors shall restore the streets upon which such works have been carried out to as good condition and state of repair as existed before the commencement thereof, and the certificate of the commissioners of the corporation in this regard shall be final and conclusive between the parties, and if the contractors do not so restore the streets, the corporation may do so, and may charge the expense thereof to the contractors.

9. The contractors shall indemnify and save harmless the corporation from all loss, costs, damages and expenses which may arise or be incurred by the corporation by reason of the exercise of any of the privileges hereby granted, whether or not such privileges are, at the time of such loss, costs, damages or expenses arose or were incurred, being exercised pursuant to the directions, under the supervision, or with the approval of the Engineer of the corporation or the commissioners.

10. Provided that the contractors shall be liable only if the corporation gives to the contractors notice of any claim for which it is deemed liable before the expiration of the time limited for appearance and if such notice is given the onus of showing that the contractors are not liable shall, as between the corporation and the contractors, rest with the contractors.

11. In acting under this agreement (except clause 7 (b) the Engineer shall be bound to act reasonably, bona fide and not arbitrarily. In the event of the contractors being of opinion that the engineer has not acted as hereby required, the question shall be determined by the majority of a board composed of the engineers of the corporation and the contractors, and a third expert chosen by them, or they failing to agree, by a Judge of the Supreme Court of Alberta, and the cost of the reference shall be in the discretion of the arbitrators who may apportion the same or direct either party to pay the whole amount thereof. Until the board determine the question, the direction of the Engineer of the corporation shall be obeyed;

12. The corporation may at or at any time after the expiration of the said period of TWENTY (20) years purchase the plant of the contractors and all property used in connection therewith for the purpose of supplying the corporation and its inhabitants with gas as aforesaid, whether such plant and property are within or without the limits of the corporation and shall pay therefor at a valuation to be determined by arbitration subject to the provisions hereinafter contained.

Should the corporation desire to make such purchase it may and shall give to the contractors not less than TWELVE (12) months written notice of its intention so to do and such notice may be given either before or after the expiration of the said period of TWENTY (20) years.

13. The plant and property to be purchased shall include the entire plant of the contractors situate within the limits of the corporation and such part of the plant situate without such limits as may in the opinion of the council be necessary or expedient for the purpose of manufacturing or supplying the corporation or its inhabitants with gas and such valuation shall be the actual value thereof having regard to what the same would cost if the said plant should then be constructed or purchased, due allowances being made for deterioration, wear and tear and all other proper allowances being made.

14. As soon as may be after the giving of the notice as aforesaid the parties shall proceed to determine, by arbitration as aforesaid, the amount to be paid for such plant and upon the award of the Arbitrators being published if a by-law shall have been passed as in the next succeeding section mentioned or if no such by-law has been passed then upon the passing of a by-law for raising money to pay the amount of such awards, as required by the Edmonton Charter in the case of referred by-laws, the corporation shall within SIXTY (60) days thereafter notify the contractors in writing of its intention to purchase the said plant at such valuation and shall thereupon at or within SIX (6) months after the expiration of the time limited, in the notice in paragraph 12 mentioned, pay the amount of the award to the contractors and may take possession of said plant upon payment as aforesaid.

15. If before the date of such award and either after or before the giving of the notice in paragraph 12 mentioned, the corporation shall pass a by-law in accordance with the provisions of the Edmonton charter declaring that it is expedient in the interests of the corporation to acquire the plant of the contractors used for the purpose of supplying

the corporation and its inhabitants with artificial gas it shall not be necessary after the said award to submit a by-law to a vote of the persons entitled to vote on referred by-laws for raising the amount of such award but a by-law may be passed by the council of the corporation for the issue of debentures in order to raise the amount.

16. Provided that the corporation and the contractors may, if they think fit, agree as to the amount to be paid for the plant or any part thereof.

17. Provided that the corporation may at any stage, by notice in writing, withdraw any notice given under paragraph 12 hereof and abandon all proceedings taken and may at any time thereafter upon giving a new notice as required by said paragraph 12 hereof recommence proceedings with the same right of abandonment, but upon such abandonment the corporation shall indemnify the contractors for all costs to which they have been put in or about the arbitration.

18. The maximum rates which the contractors shall charge for artificial gas for all purposes shall be as follows: that is to say: When the total amount of gas sold by the contractors does not exceed SIXTY MILLION (60,000,000) cubic feet per annum, the maximum price shall not exceed one and 80-100 Dollars (\$1.80) per ONE THOUSAND (1,000) cubic feet; when the said total exceeds SIXTY MILLION (60,000,000) cubic feet per annum and does not exceed SEVENTY FIVE MILLION (75,000,000) cubic feet per annum, the maximum price shall not exceed one and 85-100 Dollars (\$1.85) per THOUSAND (1,000) cubic feet, and when the said total exceeds SEVENTY FIVE MILLION (75,000,000) cubic feet per annum and does not exceed NINETY MILLION (90,000,000) cubic feet per annum, the maximum price shall not exceed One and 70-100 Dollars (\$1.70) per One Thousand (1,000) cubic feet, and when the total exceeds Ninety Million (90,000,000) cubic feet per annum, the maximum price shall not exceed One and 65-100 Dollars (\$1.65) per one thousand (1,000) cubic feet; and the following discounts shall be allowed to all consumers whose bills for gas are paid not later than the fifteenth day after the date upon which the said bills are rendered by the contractors:—Where the amount of gas sold does not exceed Two Thousand Five Hundred (2,500) cubic feet per calendar month, Ten (10) per cent; where the said amount exceeds Two Thousand Five Hundred (2,500) cubic feet for each month, and does not exceed Five Thousand (5,000) cubic feet, fifteen (15) per cent; and where the said amount exceeds Five Thousand (5,000) cubic feet for such month, Twenty (20) per cent; provided that a charge of Fifty (50) cents per month may be made to any consumer where service is rendered, and the amount of gas consumed by such consumer is not of the value of Fifty (50) cents. And the rate to any consumer shall not be raised above that payable at the time of the first installation in the building of such consumer except to the extent of any increase in the cost of production.

19. The above rates or any rate charged shall be for gas of Standard Commercial quality as above defined, and where the gas supplied to consumers shall not equal such standard the said maximum rates or other rate shall be reduced accordingly.

20. Gas meters to be approved by the Engineer of the corporation shall be furnished by the contractors to all consumers free of charge, and such meters shall at the expense of the contractors be tested as to their accuracy at least once in each year, and often if required by the Engineer or by the consumer; provided however, that if upon any test other than the annual test the meter

shall be found to be accurate, the cost of such test shall be paid by the consumer whose meter is tested.

21. The contractors shall furnish such evidence of the total amount of gas produced per annum and of the prices paid for coal, as the corporation shall require, and the books of account, records of sales, meter records, and all other documents of the contractors relating to the quantities of gas sold and the prices paid for coal shall be at all times open to the inspection of the corporation, its auditors and agents and in the event of any dispute as to the amount of gas sold or prices paid for coal, the same shall be settled by arbitration.

22. The contractors further agree that the prices charged to consumers of gas in said city shall not at any time exceed the average price charged by manufacturers of gas carrying on business in cities of a size similar to that of the city of Edmonton from time to time in any Province of the Dominion of Canada or in any of the United States of America, due allowance being made for any difference in the price of gas, coal, oil, coke and any other materials commonly used from time to time in, or by-products resulting from the manufacture of gas, and in case of any dispute between the parties hereto as to such prices, the same shall be submitted to arbitration and the Arbitrators shall determine the question upon any evidence which they may deem sufficient, and the costs of such arbitration shall be borne by the unsuccessful party.

23. It is understood that the prices of gas in paragraph 18 mentioned are based upon that of gas coal at Eight and 80-100 Dollars per ton, and the said contractors agree that whenever coal for the purposes aforesaid shall be purchased by them at a less price than the price above mentioned, the general price of gas shall be reduced so that the consumers shall have the full benefit of all moneys saved by reason of the decrease in the price of coal consumed. Any dispute as to the right to or amount of any such reduction shall be determined by arbitration as in the next preceding paragraph provided.

24. The contractors shall furnish gas in such quantities as may be required to every person, firm, or corporation who may apply for the same in respect of any and every building along the line of any supply pipe of the contractors, and for that purpose will carry their supply pipes to the boundary lines of the applicant's property, where such applicant may make the necessary connections.

25. Whenever application or applications for gas is or are made in respect of any building or buildings not situate along the line of any supply pipe, the contractors will forthwith extend the line of their supply pipe, for the purpose of satisfying such application; provided that no such extension shall be required for greater distance than one hundred (100) feet from each such building, and provided further that at least one proposed consumer for each one hundred feet of such extension shall enter into an agreement with the contractors to purchase gas for a period of at least three (3) years, the amount of such gas to be so purchased to be in the discretion of such consumer.

26. If it be found that the pavement or other surface of the streets of the city become deteriorated by the gas in the contractors' plant, or the gas escaping therefrom, the contractors will pay to the corporation annually such sum as shall be determined by arbitration to be sufficient to cover the increased cost to the corporation of maintaining all streets, under which the contractors' mains, pipes, and connections are laid, in repair by reason of such deterioration. The certificate of the Engineer of the corporation shall be

prima facie evidence of the fact of such deterioration, and such arbitration shall be held forthwith after notice to arbitrate shall have been given by the corporation.

27. Nothing herein contained shall relieve the contractors from the obligation to observe any by-law of the corporation which may now or shall hereafter be in force in the city of Edmonton and not inconsistent herewith.

28. Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to continue any of the powers, authorities or privileges given to the contractors under the terms of this agreement beyond the term of Twenty (20) years above mentioned, but the said powers, authorities, and privileges shall at the expiration of the said period absolutely cease and determine, provided however that if the corporation does not exercise the option of purchase herein before provided at the expiration of the said term of Twenty (20) years, the contractors may and if required by the corporation shall continue to operate their plant until such time as the corporation shall exercise the said option of purchase upon such terms and conditions (which expression it is for greater certainty declared shall include the price which the contractors may charge for gas) as may be agreed upon and in case there shall be any disputes as to such terms and conditions such dispute shall be settled by arbitration.

PROVIDED FURTHER that the terms and conditions so agreed upon or settled by arbitration shall not in any event continue for a longer period than five (5) years and of which period, if the option of purchase shall not in the meantime have been exercised, the terms and conditions for the next period of Five (5) years shall be agreed upon as settled as aforesaid and so on from Five (5) years to Five (5) years.

29. Nothing in this agreement contained shall be construed to permit the contractors to construct or use their plant for the purpose of supplying and distributing natural gas. 30. The contractors further agree that in the event of their failure to commence construction of the said plant or complete the same according to the terms hereof, they will in addition to all other liabilities forthwith pay to the corporation the amount of all expenses incurred by the corporation in connection with the preparation of this agreement and in connection with the by-law supporting this agreement, and as security therefor will forthwith deposit with the said corporation the sum of Five Hundred (\$500) Dollars.

31. Nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to prevent the corporation from granting privileges, the same as or similar to any of the privileges herein granted to any person or persons, firm or corporation at any time the corporation may so desire.

32. The contractor shall forfeit and pay to the corporation as liquidated damages and not as penalties for the following breaches of or defaults under this agreement the amounts herein respectively specified:

(a) For default in carrying their supply pipe to the boundary line of the street under clause 24, so as to permit connections to supply the owner or occupant of any building lying along the supply pipe of the contractors who may become entitled to a supply under the provisions under this agreement, for one month after he has become entitled as aforesaid, the sum of Two (2) Dollars for every day during which such default continues after the said period of One (1) month provided that the season is such that it is reasonably practicable for the contractors to make the necessary excavation.

(b) For default in making extensions under clause 25 hereof within

One (1) month after having been directed by the Engineer so to do, or within One (1) month after it has become reasonably practicable so to do, having regard to climatic conditions and other conditions, the sum of Ten (10) Dollars for each and every day during which such default continues after said period of One (1) month: PROVIDED that the penalties herein mentioned shall not include the right of the corporation or the contractors to bring action or actions for specific performance under the terms of this agreement or to avail itself of any other remedy by way of damages or otherwise that it may have, and it is understood that an action for specific performance of any of the terms of this agreement may be brought by the said corporation.

33. It is hereby expressly understood and agreed between the parties hereto that all covenants, provisions, powers, agreements, privileges and licenses herein contained shall be binding upon, enure to the benefit of, and may be exercised by the respective executors, administrators, successors and assigns the parties hereto.

Executed by the parties hereto at Edmonton the day and year first above written.

In the presence of

By-law No. 105

A by-law to provide for the raising of the sum of \$50,000.00 to be paid to the City Hospital by way of a bonus.

WHEREAS the City Hospital has made application to the Municipal Council of the City of Edmonton for a grant of \$50,000.00 for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a building for Hospital purposes and the council deem it expedient to make the said grant upon the following conditions (and others, to be agreed upon between the City and the Directors of the Hospital, namely that the control of the Hospital shall be vested in a Board of Directors to be elected by the ratepayers in a manner similar to that in which Aldermen are elected and that pending the passing of legislation authorizing this procedure the control be vested in the now existing Board of Directors co-operating with a committee of three persons to be appointed by the Municipal Council.

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that the said sum of \$50,000.00 should be borrowed for the purpose aforesaid by means of the issue of debentures of the City for an amount not exceeding that sum and that the said sum should be payable during the period of 40 years from the date of the debentures to be issued therefor, and should bear interest at a rate not exceeding five per cent. per annum, and should be repayable in such manner that each instalment of principal and interest shall be as nearly as possible equal in each year of the said period of forty years.

AND WHEREAS the amount of the whole rateable property in the City according to the last revised Assessment Roll is \$17,046,798.

AND WHEREAS the total amount of the existing debenture debt of the City exclusive of local improvement debts secured by special assessment is \$1,118,624.59, of which no part is in arrear.

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that this by-law should take effect on the day of the final passing thereof.

NOW THEREFORE The Municipal Council of the City of Edmonton duly assembled, enacts as follows:—

1. The Mayor and Secretary-Treasurer of the City of Edmonton are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow for the purposes aforesaid in the name and on behalf of the city a sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate sum of \$50,000.00, and to issue one or more debentures of the city for such sum or sums so borrowed.

2. The said indebtedness shall be paid and the said debentures shall be made payable during a period of 40 years from the date of the issue of such debenture or debentures and shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding five per cent per annum and shall be repayable in such manner that each instalment of principal and interest shall be as nearly as possible equal in each year of the said period of 40 years.

3. This by-law shall take effect on the final passing thereof.

4. The votes of the burgesses for and against this by-law shall be taken at the council chamber in the city hall in the city of Edmonton on Monday the 3rd day of June, 1907, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

5. Neville F. Harbottle is hereby appointed returning officer, and Harry J. Helliwell deputy returning officer, to take the votes at the time and place aforesaid.

6. The said council chamber at the hour of 1 a.m. of Saturday the 1st day of June 1907, is hereby fixed as the time when and the place where the Mayor will be present and make all such proper appointments as he may be requested to make of persons to attend at the polling place and at the final summing up of the votes by the said Returning Officer on behalf of the persons interested in promoting or opposing the passing of the by-law.

7. The said council chamber at the hour of 5.30. p.m. of Monday the 3rd day of June 1907, is hereby fixed as the place where and the time when the returning officer will sum up the number of the votes given for and against this by-law. PASSED provisionally in Council this 8th day of May 1907.

W. A. GRIESBACH,
Mayor.

F. M. C. Crosskill,
Secretary-Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the above is a true copy of a proposed by-law which has been introduced and which may be finally passed by the council, in event of the assent of the burgesses being obtained thereon, within four weeks of the voting thereon and that upon the day and at the place fixed for taking the votes of the burgesses thereon, namely Monday the 3rd day of June, 1907, at the city council chamber, the voting thereon will be held between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

N. F. HARBOTTLE,
Returning Officer.

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The Mirror

(Continued from page 21)

looked prettier, wearing a frock of white and black dotted chiffon over pale blue garniture of handsome lace, made princess fashion. I think I never saw such splendid roses as made this tea a veritable poem in roses. They were massed, great bunches of them, dark red, on the top of the piano, on small tables, everywhere; while in the tea room they rose from the table in bewildering pink splendour. In deed the whole arrangement of the polished walnut table was admirable. The centre ornament was a silver fern pot rising from a sea of pale green tulle, with four smaller fern pots at the four corners and high cut glass vases of pink roses at the two far ends. Above the board shone the subdued light of a pagoda shaped electroler, done in pink crepe paper and consisting of a riot of long trailing marsh grasses, with deep purple flags and other quaint bloom blossoming in splendid confusion. The rare old china and handsome appointments of the table under its fairy gleam looked very lovely and many of the guests as they strolled homeward, commented on the artistic effect of the entire arrangements.

During the afternoon Miss Forsythe sang delightfully some charming new songs, which, with her very artistic interpretation of them, completely captured the little audience which had the pleasure of hearing them.

Among the guests I noticed Mrs. Roy, looking strikingly lovely in a stunning brown suit and hat in deep Bordeaux shades. Mrs. Metcalfe, in the smartest of black and white tailor mades, a striking black hat and ostrich boa. Mrs. Swaisland always one of the prettiest women at a tea. Mrs. Lynde in a most becoming black costume. Mrs. James Biggar, very chic and petite in a jaunty tailored suit of soft grey, with chapeau to correspond, Miss Supple in dainty lace waist and light skirt, with a stylish pale blue turban. Mrs. Buchanan in a pretty blue tailored costume with a hat in the loveliest tones of brown. Mrs. Arthur Hamilton in a handsome black costume, with ermine furs and a jaunty pale blue turban with plumes. Mrs. Helliwell, Mrs. Cautley, Mrs. Pardee, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Howard Douglas, Miss Stevens, Miss Forsythe, Mrs. Jellet, Mrs. Cote, Miss Taylor and Miss Eleanor Taylor, the Misses Hudspeth, and a number of others.

Mrs. Bulyea will receive for the last time this season next Thursday.

Miss Middlemiss of Brantford, Ont., is the guest of Mrs. Bulyea at Government House.

Peggy

BORN.

Swaisland—On May 10, to Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Swaisland, Edmonton, a daughter.



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